

## 3,000 Indian Troops Arrive In Sri Lanka to Enforce Accord



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a traditional Hindu greeting mark on his forehead, explained Thursday in New Delhi how he had been struck with a rifle by a Sri Lankan sailor.

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A peacekeeping force of 3,000 Indian troops arrived Thursday and deployed across Sri Lanka's Jaffna peninsula as part of the two nations' new accord to end the four-year Tamil separatist conflict.

The troops, under terms of the agreement signed Wednesday by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Jinnas R. Jayawardene, were to render military assistance if requested by Sri Lanka.

Their arrival signaled that New Delhi's role in the affairs of its island neighbor will be extensive.

In addition to taking on a peacekeeping role, Indian Air Force planes were used Thursday to help redeploy units of the Sri Lankan Army from the north of the country to Colombo, where they could help the hard-pressed government of Mr. Jayawardene following a surge of popular Sinhalese discontent.

"I don't know how long the troops will stay at this stage," said the Indian high commissioner, Jyotindra Nath Dixit. "We have come in. There are tasks to be fulfilled to the mutual satisfaction of both governments."

While the Indian official made it clear that there would be coordination with the Sri Lankan Army, it also was apparent that New Delhi was determined to define for itself when, or if, its active role in Sri Lankan affairs would be completed.

When asked if Sri Lanka could change its mind about the desirability of the presence of Indian troops on its soil, Mr. Dixit said: "When you come to something jointly, you can't change your mind unilaterally. There has been a meeting of the minds so far, why should it change?"

The troops are to help in the disarming of ethnic Tamil separatist guerrillas. The rebels, fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka's north and east, have yet to agree officially to the peace accord.

While Sri Lankan officials initially reported Thursday morning that some 1,600 Indian troops were being landed, Mr. Dixit put the number Thursday afternoon at 3,000 and indicated that more could be on the way.

The emerging presence of Indian forces and the chlobbing of Mr. Gandhi on Thursday morning in Colombo by a member of the Sri Lankan Navy gave an increased air of urgency to a situation already highly charged.

Mr. Gandhi was struck by a rifle on Thursday as he reviewed a guard of honor in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi, who was hit on the head, neck and shoulder, was not hurt.



A Sri Lankan sailor struck Rajiv Gandhi with the butt of his rifle on Thursday as the Indian prime minister was reviewing a guard of honor in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi, who was hit on the head, neck and shoulder, was not hurt.

## Adelman To Give Up Arms Post

### Shultz Will Meet Shevardnadze on Sept. 15 in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Kenneth L. Adelman, a leading arms control adviser to President Ronald Reagan, has resigned, a spokesman for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said Thursday.

The spokesman said Mr. Adelman, 41, head of the agency, would leave his post "in mid-October or he will stay through a summer." He is expected to resume teaching and will write a syndicated newspaper column.

The announcement came only hours after the United States and the Soviet Union set Sept. 15 as the date for talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, aimed at resolving obstacles to an arms agreement and clearing the way for a superpower summit meeting later this year.

The White House confirmed that the two would meet at the same time the United Nations General Assembly opens its annual session in New York, which Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to attend.

The two officials will face the double task of trying to resolve whatever issues remain in the way of a nuclear-arms reduction agreement and working on an agenda for a third meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In Moscow, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said that "a wide range of issues involving Soviet-American relations will be discussed."

The meeting had been expected to be held in July, but Moscow held out until it was prepared to announce its agreement on Mr. Reagan's "double-zero" proposal for the elimination by the superpowers of both medium-range and short-range missiles.

While U.S. officials have been optimistic that an agreement on nuclear missiles is in sight for possible signing by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev later this year, some problems remain.

The Soviets are demanding that West Germany give up its 72 shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles, but the United States insists that third-country missiles are not negotiable between the superpowers.

The United States controls the warheads on the German missiles. Mr. Adelman has often spoken publicly in favor of the arms agreement that the superpowers seem close to achieving.

In his resignation letter to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Adelman said: "I feel I have accomplished what I set out to do: to help you chart a new course for U.S.-Soviet arms control that dramatically reduces nuclear weapons and helps reduce the risk of nuclear war."

He said Mr. Gorbachev's announcement last week agreeing to drop the Soviet demand to retain 100 medium-range warheads in Asia "was the clearest and latest indication that the Soviets, at long last, have bought onto that course."

Mr. Adelman is the second major arms control adviser in the Reagan administration to resign in recent months.

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, who was the most outspoken critic of previous arms See ARMS, Page 6

## Klosk Reagan's Cancer To Be Removed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has had a recurrence of skin cancer and will go to Bethesda Naval Hospital on Friday to have additional tissue removed from his nose under local anesthesia, his spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said tests showed that a lesion removed Wednesday from Mr. Reagan's nose was a basal cell epithelioma and that a "further excision of tissue" was required. He said the epithelioma is the same type of skin cancer as the two basal cell carcinomas removed from Mr. Reagan's nose in 1985. The two forms of skin cancer are rarely dangerous.



Republicans apologized for a campaign report accusing Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, above, of Communist sympathies. Page 6.

- ### GENERAL NEWS
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  - Democratic candidates and Democratic governors do little to disturb the tranquility on an island in Michigan. Page 6.
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- The U.S. index of leading indicators rose 0.8 percent in June. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 27.90  
The dollar in New York:  
DM 2 Yen FF  
LSS 1.93 149.50 6.166

## U.S. Seeks Help in Gulf Mine Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — The United States looked to its allies on Thursday for help in minesweeping operations in the Gulf, as high winds and heavy swells prevented the refueled Kuwaiti supertanker Bridgeton from loading oil.

Diplomats in London said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher probably would decide Friday how Britain should respond to a U.S. request for help.

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles H. Price, met with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for 30 minutes Thursday. He later strongly hinted that he had asked for British help.

The U.S. defense secretary, Casper M. Weinberger, held talks with Defense Minister Andre Giraud of France. France has a fleet of more than 20 minesweeping and minesweeping ships. Reagan administration officials said that Mr. Weinberger was seeking help from France, Britain and Italy in U.S. efforts to remove mines in the Gulf.

"We would like to see help from others," said an administration official, who asked not to be identified, as Mr. Giraud and Mr. Weinberger met at the Pentagon.

Pentagon officials declined to comment on the request.

In Washington, U.S. military officials said a navy helicopter crashed Thursday in the Gulf on a routine transport mission, killing one person and leaving three missing. A spokesman for the U.S. Central Command said five other persons aboard the helicopter were recovered safely after the craft crashed into the central Gulf while attempting to land on the U.S. Navy ship La Salle.

A French naval task force left the French Mediterranean port of Toulon on Thursday for a mission to protect French interests in the Gulf region. France and Iran broke diplomatic ties July 17.

The aircraft carrier battle group will take about two weeks to reach the Gulf area, passing through the Suez Canal.

The unusual storm that delayed loading of the Bridgeton developed Kuwait in a haze of swirling sand Wednesday night, and rain fell in some areas. It was the first mid-summer rain in more than 40 years.

Oil industry sources said it appeared unlikely that the Bridgeton, which was damaged by a mine last week as it neared Kuwait escorted by U.S. warships, could load before Friday. Shipping sources said they did not believe the Kuwait tanker could begin its nearly 600-mile See GULF, Page 6

## Regan Says He Urged Ending Sales to Iran

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The former White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, told congressional investigators Thursday that he repeatedly advised President Ronald Reagan to abandon secret arms sales to Iran, once telling the president that "we've been smooched again."

Testifying at the nationally televised Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Regan said that the former director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and the former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, urged him not to make details of the controversy public last November.

Mr. Regan also said he has "wrecked his brain" but has no knowledge of a formal document the president reportedly signed in December 1985 approving the weapons sale as part of an arms-for-hostage deal.

Mr. Regan was President Reagan's chief of staff during the period that most of the Iran-contra events occurred. But he insisted that he was never told of the diversion of arms sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, and was unaware of the secret program of military support for the rebels being run by the National Security Council staff.

Late in the day, a leading committee member, Senator Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, took note of Admiral Poindexter's actions and said one of the greatest tragedies of the affair was that President Reagan "was so ill-served and deceived by members of his own staff."

Mr. Regan agreed with Mr. Rudman that Admiral Poindexter had done the president "a grave disservice" by keeping him in the dark about the fund diversion.

On Wednesday, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, in his own testimony to the committees, reluctantly conceded that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North must have lied either to him or in sworn testimony before the committees.

Mr. Meese's statement cast new doubt on Colonel North's credibility, a central issue in the 11 weeks of hearings. The colonel, as a National Security Council staff member, was a key figure in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Meese, in the second day of his testimony on Wednesday, came under sharp questioning and criticism for sloppiness in his inquiry last November into the Iran arms sales.

Pushed by Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and by others, Mr. Meese acknowledged that he was disturbed by discrepancies between what Colonel North said and what he had said in sworn testimony before the committees.

See INQUIRY, Page 6

## Bomb in Johannesburg Hurts 68 Near Barracks

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful bomb planted under a pickup truck exploded Thursday next to a military barracks in central Johannesburg, wounding 68 persons, including several soldiers.

It was the second blast in South Africa's biggest city this month and the 11th this year.

A Red Cross medical center about 130 feet (37 meters) from the explosion bore much of the brunt of the blast and ambulances ferried an undisclosed number of injured from the building.

The explosion gouged a crater in a road between the brick barracks and a movie house, and shattered windows in buildings for several blocks.

Official spokesmen said 68 persons of all races, about five of them soldiers, were taken to the hospital, mainly for cuts and shock.

It was the most serious attack near a South African military installation since 1983, when 19 persons died in a car bomb blast near air force headquarters in Pretoria.

Police declined to speculate on the origin of the bomb, which caused a floor in the barracks to collapse and propelled wreckage more than 300 feet.

[An African National Congress spokesman, Tom Sebina, in Lusaka, Zambia, said the ANC was "waiting to hear whether any of our units were involved." The Associated Press reported.]

Guerrillas of the ANC, fighting against white minority rule, have stepped up a bombing campaign in recent months.

President Pieter W. Botha called Thursday for national unity against what he called "godless Communist forces" and implicitly denounced more than 50 white South African liberals who met the ANC in Senegal earlier this month.

"I call upon all South Africans who love this country to stand together against these forces of evil and not to associate with them in any way whatsoever," he said.

Mr. Botha called the blast "dastardly and callous."

Thursday's explosion is expected to fuel rightist criticism of the liberals, whose leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert is due to return to South Africa on Friday.

After the blast, frightened residents standing in streets strewn with glass shards told of buildings that shook as if in an earthquake. Earlier this month four people

Standard Chartered, the U.K. bank, is about to sell its South African holdings. Page 11.

were injured when a limpet mine exploded at a Johannesburg hotel. In May a remote-controlled car bomb blew up outside the Magistrates Courts, killing four white policemen.

At least four Soviet-designed limpet mines exploded in the Cape Town area last week, but caused no injuries.

## The Polish Connection Flea Markets Boom in East Europe

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

PANCEVO, Yugoslavia — Hundreds of cars were parked in ragged lines across a weedy field here on a hot Saturday morning, their hoods draped with beach towels and covered with the goods Yugoslavs are looking for: auto parts, blue jeans, hair dryers, even a stray blood-pressure gauge.

This is one of the five weekend flea markets established in the republic of Serbia for private citizens, theoretically meant for the exchange of their old household goods. Similar markets exist around the shortage-plagued nations of Communist-ruled Eastern Europe, serving a small but important role in satisfying consumers.

The curious thing about this place, though, was its merchants. Of more than 500 cars parked on the field one recent day, only three bore Yugoslav license plates. And although plenty of Yugoslav buyers were present, the chatter of the salesman sounded less like Serbo-Croatian than, well, Polish. "It's true," one of them confessed. "But you're not supposed to notice that. Better say it was Chinese."

Putting across the continent in sedans laden with contraband, bribing border guards and abusing transit visas with a cheerful savoir-faire, Poles are once again becoming notorious this summer for subverting socialist economies with their free-lance free enterprise.

"Polish citizens are coming to our country less and less because of its heavy and monuments and more and more because of trading," complained the Belgrade newspaper Borba. "They faultlessly figure out what is lacking on one side of the border and what exists on the other, and, of course, they make a buck from it."

Trafficking in scarce goods has been a lucrative, if perilous, occupation in Eastern Europe for decades. With the collapse of their economy in the 1980s and the liberalization of their access to pass- See TRADE, Page 6

## Scientific Sleuth, and a Frog, Solve a Medical Mystery

By Susan Olcic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One day last summer, Dr. Michael Zasloff was watching an African clawed frog swim in its tank in his laboratory at the National Institutes of Health when he suddenly noticed something that stunned him.

It was the wound on the frog's belly, a surgical cut made by Dr. Zasloff a few days earlier to remove the ovaries — a procedure he had done hundreds of times on frogs in the preceding five years. The wound was clean, closed and healing perfectly, just as all the others had done.

But for the first time, Dr. Zasloff wondered: Why should that be? The murky water in the tank teemed with bacteria that should have caused a serious infection.

"It struck me at that moment that we were seeing a medical miracle," said the 41-year-old scientist, who is chief of the genetics

branch at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

That miracle — the African clawed frog's astonishing ability to heal itself, even when surrounded by microscopic enemies — launched Dr. Zasloff on a determined search for the explanation.

Within a few months, he found it: a previously unknown family of powerful natural antibiotics, dubbed "magainins" from the Hebrew word for "shield," whose discovery holds the hope of both new treatments for many human infections and a deeper understanding of animals' defenses against disease.

Apparently acting in a way different from any known antibiotic, the magainins can kill a wide range of invaders, including bacteria of many kinds, fungi, and parasites such as those that cause malaria. And there is a possibility that they will also work against some viruses and cancers.

Dr. Zasloff believes magainins may help explain the evolutionary success of amphibians and other water animals and may even underlie the traditional use of frogs as remedies in folk medicine.

The story of Dr. Zasloff's discovery of magainins is the kind of scientific detective yarn seldom found in modern research. It is the tale of how a single, elegantly simple observation led, with a speed rare in science, to the unfolding of a new area of animal biology.

It vividly illustrates Louis Pasteur's dictum that, in science, "chance favors only the prepared mind."

Like thousands of scientists who have used the African clawed frog, *Xenopus laevis*, for experiments, Dr. Zasloff had taken the animal's hardiness for granted until that day last July, when years of wondering about biological defense mechanisms suddenly made him see a wound on a frog's belly through new eyes.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, a former deputy director for science at the institutes, compared Dr. Zasloff's moment of illumination to that of Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin because he noticed that bacteria did not grow on culture dishes contaminated with a certain mold.

"It takes more than just seeing," Dr. Stetten said. "You've got to be aware of what you're looking at."

The first thing Dr. Zasloff did after his insight was examine tissue from a bealing frog wound under the microscope, looking for congregating white blood cells and other signs of the normal infection-fighting process seen in a healing wound in humans. They were absent. That persuaded him that his intuition was right: there must be some other, previously undiscovered biological defense system at work.

Dr. Zasloff's mind was ripe for such an See RESEARCH, Page 6



Two of the injured being assisted Thursday in Johannesburg after a bomb exploded.

Mon days  
FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

# As AIDS Spreads, U.S. Doctors Debate Ethics of Confidentiality

By Lindsey Gruson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a Boston man was recently told he was infected with the AIDS virus, he asked his doctor to keep the information confidential. The man said he planned to file for divorce and that if his wife were told, it would complicate matters.

The physician tried to persuade his patient to tell his wife so she would get tested. When he refused, the doctor personally informed the woman, risking substantial civil damages under Massachusetts' strict confidentiality law, which requires written consent from a patient to disclose AIDS test results.

The Massachusetts case, which doctors and those who study medical ethics say is only one of several similar incidents around the United States, illustrates how many physicians and health authorities struggling to prevent the spread of AIDS are beginning to tip the delicate balance between the right to privacy and the need to know.

Like the Boston physician, who did not want to be identified, a growing number of doctors, ethicists and legislators now argue that the sanctity of the doctor-patient relationship must give ground to society's need to protect itself, despite warnings that this could discourage people from seeking medical advice, thus hindering efforts to slow the disease's spread.

"The right to privacy is absolute until it infringes on other people's right to safety," said Dr. M. Roy Schwarz, assistant executive vice president for medical education and science at the American Medical Association. "Physicians not only have a responsibility to treat, but also a responsibility to prevent disease."

Dr. Schwarz and many other physicians say that carriers of the AIDS virus who do not tell sexual partners or refuse to take precautions are like a drunk driver or a gunman who fires into a crowded area. "Society has the right to protect itself," he said.

Dozens of states are considering laws to identify and track both victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and carriers of the virus who have not come down with the disease, a step rejected by the federal Centers for Disease Control as overly intrusive and costly.

Most measures include some clauses to protect confidentiality. But they expand the number of people with access to the information, providing many more opportunities for intentional and unintentional disclosure.

"There's a move away from absolute privacy," said Richard Merritt, the director of the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project at George Washington University. He noted that a Wisconsin law, one of dozens of such measures passed last year, allows the results of tests for the AIDS virus to be disclosed to doctors, hospitals, employers, professional review groups and funeral directors, among others.

At stake, both proponents and opponents of increased disclosure say, is the country's ability to contain the AIDS epidemic. Many officials say that increased disclosure will be counterproductive, discouraging carriers of the virus from seeking help and accelerating the disease's spread. They say even the strictest privacy laws are often honored only in the breach.

"There's a belief that more disclosure solves the

problem," said Janlori Goldman, the acting director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Project on Privacy and Technology. "But disclosure won't cure AIDS. It may, in fact, further the disease. In the end, you are going to deter people from being tested. The benefits of confidentiality outweigh the possibility that somebody may be injured."

Federal officials have estimated that 1.5 million Americans are already infected with the virus and are presumed capable of transmitting it through blood transfusions or in sexual intercourse.

Public health officials say that the best solution is through counseling to encourage infected people to inform their sexual partners themselves and that most agree to do this.

So far, 38,000 cases of AIDS have been reported to federal authorities, who predict a total of 270,000 cases by the end of 1991. Although nine out of 10 patients have been members of high-risk groups, like homosexuals or intravenous drug users, health officials warn that without precautions, the disease may slowly spread among heterosexuals.

That has spurred wide-ranging efforts to protect the uninfected, often by overriding a patient's right to privacy. Several states have passed laws regarding the confidentiality of AIDS test results.

In what many medical and legal authorities consider the most intrusive package of laws, the Illinois Legislature this year passed 17 AIDS-related measures, including several that require physicians, hospitals, laboratories, blood centers and other health care facilities

to report the names of all carriers and to provide their names to school officials and employers.

The California Medical Association voted in March to support a proposal that would allow doctors in that state, which has the strictest confidentiality laws in the country, to tell the spouses of carriers of the AIDS virus about their partners' affliction.

The conflict between the patient's privacy and duty to society is as old as the medical profession. But the 100 percent fatality rate of AIDS patients has raised the stakes. So has the widespread discrimination faced by both victims of the disease and carriers of the virus. The result has been a legal conundrum and dozens of lawsuits: Some charge physicians with breach of confidentiality; others contend they should have given out more information.

The American Medical Association passed a resolution at its annual meeting in Chicago last month that reaffirmed the vital importance of a confidential doctor-patient relationship but noted that confidentiality was not absolute.

The Hippocratic oath, taken by all doctors before they can practice medicine, requires physicians to jealously guard patient confidentiality. In cases not involving AIDS, many courts have ruled that patient confidentiality is inviolable.

But in the last decade an increasing number of courts have concluded that health care professionals have an overriding duty to warn potential victims. A physician, these courts said, must disclose information if a patient poses a predictable risk to another person.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Norway and Soviet Expel Diplomats

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway said Thursday that it had expelled a "hit for hit" diplomatic expulsions with Moscow and that the Soviet Union had sought sensitive submarine technology.

Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said Norway had expelled a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy and two trade delegation members to leave the country for spying. The Kremlin retaliated by expelling a Norwegian diplomat, he said.

"We cannot accept that illegal intelligence activities should be carried out in Norwegian territory," he said. The Norwegian Justice Ministry, which coordinated investigations into the Soviet officials' activities, said they had been trying to obtain equipment for use in submarine technology as well as in other areas.

### Rain Slows Rescuers in Northern Italy

SONDRIO, Italy (AP) — Rain slowed rescue operations on Thursday in this Alpine area devastated by a landslide that left one person dead, six injured and 27 others unaccounted for, authorities reported.

Roads, earth and mud swept down a mountainside on Tuesday and buried the Alpine villages of San Antonio Moricone, Moricone and Rosta del Diavolo along the Adige River. The villages were evacuated after flooding near the Swiss border on July 20 that claimed 19 lives.

The area is still considered unsafe and remains closed to traffic. Experts were quoted by news agencies as saying that a lake that was formed when tons of rubble cut the Adige River in two points is now in danger of overflowing and flooding more villages.

### Tokyo Weighs Stiffer Export Controls

TOKYO (NYT) — Japan's government has proposed legislation to toughen penalties for illegal exports of specially sensitive technologies to Communist bloc countries, officials said Thursday.

The proposed legislation is in response to American anger over the Toshiba Machine Co.'s illegal sale of propeller-milling equipment to the Soviet Union. The equipment is used in building submarines.

Government officials predict that the proposal will encounter opposition in the Diet, or parliament, because in many Japanese minds security issues are automatically linked with Japan's militarist past. This has made it difficult for the government to push through a range of defense-related measures, including attempts to crack down on suspected spies.

### Minor Party Delays Talks in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — The first meeting between the ruling party and its main opposition party on replacing South Korea's martial law constitution was canceled Thursday after members of a minor party occupied the meeting room.

The demonstrators, members of the opposition Korea National Party, demanded a role in revising the document to allow for popular election of the next president, witnesses said. This prevented a meeting between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Renmin Democratic Party.

The ruling party had promised to deal with the smaller parties separately after talking first with the Renmin Democratic Party to help facilitate political negotiations on promised constitutional and electoral reform. But the Korea National Party, as well as another opposition group, vowed to prevent the meeting by force, saying they were not represented in the talks and this "ran counter to the principles of parliamentary politics."

### Bipartisan Backing for U.S. AIDS Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Members of Congress from both political parties announced Thursday that they will sponsor legislation to create a \$400 million program to expand voluntary AIDS testing while guaranteeing confidentiality and counseling.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, said he will incorporate the recommendations of health officials and would include injunctions and civil penalties to prevent discrimination against those who test positive for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The bill would guarantee confidentiality with certain exceptions: disclosure to blood banks, state health officials, spouses and other known sexual contacts and to health workers who might have been exposed to the AIDS virus.

### For the Record

At least 28 persons were killed when Brazilian police stormed a prison in São Paulo where 250 armed inmates were holding 30 hostages. The uprising ended after a seven-hour battle. More than 30 were injured. (AP)

The British cabinet was reshuffled Thursday by a stroke following Wednesday's killing of a leftist cabinet member by soldiers during what was a peaceful demonstration in Paris on Prince. (AP)

### High Winds Cut Short Another Descent by Divers in a Minisubmarine

in the wreckage of the Titanic, French divers of the expedition said Thursday.

### Two British Newspapers — The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times — lost appeal Thursday to a five-member panel of Lords in the House of Lords to overturn a ban on publishing "intimate" details of the memoirs of a retired British intelligence agent.

A Soviet spacecraft returned Thursday to Earth with Spain's first cosmonaut and two Soviet cosmonauts, one of whom ended nearly two months in space to undergo tests for a heart problem. (Reuters)

### The governor of the Philippine Central Bank, Jose B. Fernandez, was among 32 people named when the government filed charges Thursday of ill-gotten wealth against the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The civil suits named a former central bank governor, Jaime Laya, and a former prime minister, Cesar Vinas. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### New U.S. Group Seeks Airline Safety

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A nonprofit U.S. organization was formed Thursday to represent airline passengers and lobby for improvements in flying safety and airline service.

Leaders of the group, the Airline Passengers of America, said they wanted the Reagan administration to spend billions of dollars to promote safety and better service by tapping an existing trust fund that has been earmarked for improvements at U.S. airports.

For a \$48 annual fee, the organization will provide a telephone helpline (800-992-2334) to help airline passengers with their problems.

### Court Bans Strike at French Airline

CRETEIL, France (AP) — A court ruled Thursday night that a strike called for this weekend by pilots of the French domestic airline Air Inter was illegal and ordered that it be suspended.

Presiding Judge Henri Bouland stressed the "unreasonable character" of the demands of the two unions calling the strike, which would fall on the first big weekend departure by August vacationers, traditionally one of the heaviest travel weekends in France.

The planned strike was to demand that Air Inter's future Airbus A-320 planes be equipped to accommodate a navigator as a third crew member in the cockpit, instead of only a pilot and co-pilot. Air Inter has been plagued for 15 weeks by daily work stoppages by air traffic controllers in protest over pensions.

Motorists are expected to jam the French roads this weekend as the August vacation exodus begins. The worst trouble spots are expected to be on the main highway south from Paris and roads from the capital to Brittany and the southwest.

The Philippines will require Japanese tourists to have visas beginning in October, the official Philippine News Agency said Thursday, quoting Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel. Mr. Laurel said that the action resulted from Japan's visa requirement for Filipinos and that it would help monitor the whereabouts of Japanese who allegedly enter the country to recruit women for prostitution. (AP)

### Correction

Due to an editing error, a report Thursday about a French Navy cargo group putting to sea did not make it clear that the ships appeared to be heading only for the mouth of the Gulf and not for the Gulf itself.

## Panamanian General Digs In

### Noriega Disregards U.S. Complaints, Stirs Nationalism

By Larry Rohrer  
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Hounded on banners carried in government-organized demonstrations, posted on billboards, scrawled on walls, a single slogan is seen everywhere in Panama these days: "Not one step back."

The phrase is intended to refer to the 10th anniversary of the Panama Canal treaties and Panama's determination to attain full sovereignty over the waterway. But it is also a concise expression of the attitude General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military strongman, has taken as efforts aimed at ousting him spread and gain force.

That intransigence has been on display all this week, even as the country experienced a highly successful two-day general strike. Af-

ter the closing of three opposition newspapers, General Noriega on Monday ordered helicopters and troops to attack the home of his former second in command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who denounced the crisis seven weeks ago, when he accused General Noriega of assassination of political opponents, widespread corruption and the rigging of elections.

With that crackdown, coming as leaders of the opposition are beginning to draw hopeful parallels with Haiti, the Philippines and even South Korea, General Noriega was sending warnings to a variety of domestic and international audiences. But most of all, diplomats, Panamanian journalists and politicians say, he was signaling his determination not to give up power without a struggle.

To many observers, General Noriega's tough stance is a deliberate and measured response to adversaries such as the United States, which has cut off economic aid and reduced military cooperation with the Panama Defense Force since the crisis erupted.

"He is saying that he doesn't care about complaints about human rights, constitutional guarantees or the other niceties that matter to the United States," a Latin American diplomat said. "On a certain level, he actually welcomes the tensions with the Americans because it allows him to play the martyr and appear to be defying the gringos." Last week, there were also some initial signs of cracks in Gen-

eral Noriega's military support. In what was seen as an appeal to his colleagues in the armed forces, General Ruben Paredes, who preceded General Noriega as commander of the country's Defense Forces and has harbored presidential ambitions of his own in the past, said publicly that it was time for General Noriega to step down.

As of yet, there are no indications that any of the 19 members of the military high command feel the same way. But General Noriega is said to have moved on Colonel Diaz in part to discourage such sentiment from developing among his possible successors and their more than 15,000 troops.

"If he had wanted, he could just have turned off the power and the water at Diaz Herrera's house," said Ricardo Arias Calderon, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Party. "If he sent the troops in on a spectacular raid, it is because he intended to warn others in the military not to try the same thing." As a result of the general's hard line, there is a growing sense that the political stakes have increased and the battle for ultimate control of this strategically situated country has moved into a new and more dangerous phase.

"This is a different Panama than it was even last week," said Roberto Brenes of the Panama Executives Association, one of 106 predominantly middle-class groups that form the Civil Crusade dedicated to bringing General Noriega down. "With these latest actions we've now moved into a full-fledged military dictatorship."



Panamanian troops patrolling outside the National University after clashes with students.

As the crisis has unfolded, the general has relied heavily on a mixture of repression and nationalist sentiment. For example, he has accused the United States of seeking to prevent the canal from being turned over to Panama at the end of this century.

But now, the Noriega forces have also been making crude appeals to the differences of race and class that have always been a feature of Panamanian society. A headline

Monday in the government-controlled newspaper Critica was typical of efforts to portray the political opposition as elitist white racists: "Civil Crusade Says Blacks Are Immoral."

When Colonel Diaz was relieved of his command early last month, two officers, one black and the other of mixed race, were promoted to fill the gap he left. Panamanian and foreign political analysts said General Noriega's intent was twofold:

to sow confusion by creating two heirs apparent and to play the racial card.

When necessary, though, General Noriega has also shown that he can wield the carrot as well as the stick. Wednesday, it was announced that government employees, who number more than 100,000 in a population of just over 2 million, will receive part of their annual year-end bonus now instead of just before Christmas.

## Experts Clash Over U.S. Ability to Stop Soviet Tanks

### By Malcolm W. Browne

WASHINGTON — Experts here held today a congressional hearing that American infantry missiles might be virtually useless against the latest generation of Soviet tanks, but an army spokesman said that the seriousness of the problem had been exaggerated.

Representatives of American and European missile manufacturers watched uneasily from the side-

lines during the Wednesday hearing.

The meeting was convened by Representatives Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, and Thomas J. Ridge, Republican of Pennsylvania, co-chairmen of the informal 140-member Congressional Military Reform Caucus.

Participating civilian and military experts were asked to address the question, "Can we stop Soviet tank armies?" in light of recent reports that Soviet tanks in central Europe now carry "reactive armor" that explodes when hit by a missile, thereby deflecting the destructive force of the missile's own explosion.

Major General Wilson Shoffner strongly defended current army infantry weapons.

Not only are they effective, he said, but North Atlantic Treaty Organization infantrymen in Europe could also count on the support of aircraft and artillery capable of so disrupting Soviet supply lines and command centers that a Warsaw Pact armored thrust would soon run out of steam.

General Shoffner said, however, that an American version of the new explosive armor was being installed on M-60 tanks stationed in Korea. NATO officials have not disclosed whether they plan to install the new armor on tanks in Europe.

The army also expects to begin shipping an improved version of its best anti-tank missile, the TOW-2A, to American forces in Europe this fall, General Shoffner said.

Asked whether American infantry could defeat Soviet tanks, he replied, "Yes. But you may not like the cost or risk involved."

The effectiveness of all Western anti-tank missiles was called into question by Pierre M. Sprey, a leading civilian designer of air force and anti-tank weapons.

"Our infantry anti-tank missiles simply do not work," he said. "Since 1942 until very recently, the army hierarchy has consistently refused to conduct firing tests against real tanks. The weapons we do have at present are so slow and so vulnerable to enemy fire as to be useless. Our main infantry anti-tank missile, the Dragon, can't be aimed and it's a hopeless mess."

E. Michael Lynch, a retired brig-

adier general who fought in Korea and Vietnam and whose anti-tank platoon was the last to fight a major armored battle in World War II, agreed that American infantrymen would face desperate odds in fighting Soviet tanks.

"We're no closer to a solution to the anti-tank problem than we were 45 years ago," he said. A major mistake, he contended, has been a tendency to rely too much on technology and not enough on tactics and strategy.

"Without adequate strategy," he said, "and with the anti-tank weapons now at our disposal, we would be compelled very early in any European battle with Soviet tanks to start using unconventional weapons, including nuclear weapons."

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OPINION

Drugs: War Was Declared But It Still Hasn't Started

By A.M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Remember the war against narcotics? You know, when America's top officials were talking about how drug abuse and the flood of drugs into the country were poisoning the nation and how Americans had to get together and use all our resources in a real war to lick the drug problem?

It feels more important political or diplomatic reasons? Some of the worst offenders are our dear friends. So we have a war without a strategy or a leader, without anybody responsible for resolving conflicts and for speaking frequently and with candor to the public.

ON MY MIND

find it difficult to talk and walk at the same time. The whole war has received about one-hundredth the attention, if that, given to Oliver North's situation.

Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the bill again and it has the support of a majority of his committee. Some narcotics officials favor a centralized effort; many remain opposed.

In case anybody is wondering, the war is not over. It hasn't started yet.

Right now, a very important part of it is tied up in the Senate Judiciary Committee. And unless the 14 gentlemen of the committee decide that the struggle to get out of the narcotics web means more to them than their own political in-fighting, it may die right there.

The bill has enough votes to pass the Senate and House and give Mr. Reagan a chance to rethink his veto. But first it has to get out of committee. Here we enter the legislative wilderness.

To refresh memories: There are 11 cabinet departments, 32 federal agencies and five government-funded agencies involved in drug "control." Conflicting bureaucratic and political pressures prevent any kind of unified approach and thus waste money, talent and time.

Some Democrats say Mr. Thurmond is playing hard politics because Mr. Biden is a Democratic presidential candidate. Mr. Thurmond's defenders say no, the problem is that the Democrats will not give him a separate death penalty debate, so he has to attach it to the drug bill.

By law, for instance, the government is supposed to cut aid to countries that fail to act effectively against the drug trade. But the State Department manages to avoid doing that because of what

the committee members, besides Mr. Biden and Mr. Thurmond, are: Democrats: Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts; Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia; Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio; Dennis DeConcini, Arizona; Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont; Howell Heflin, Alabama; Paul Simon, Illinois; Republicans: Orrin G. Hatch, Utah; Alan K. Simpson, Wyoming; Charles E. Grassley, Iowa; Widen Specter, Pennsylvania; Gordon J. Humphrey, New Hampshire.

Not Obligated to Help

SHOULD drug users be reported to the authorities? The common law has consistently refused to impose an obligation to aid another. Thus the expert swimmer, with boat and rope at hand, who sees another drowning is not required to help — he may sit on the dock, smoke his cigarette and watch. A physician is under no legal duty to answer the call of one dying, nor is anyone required to bind the wounds of the stranger bleeding to death, to prevent a neighbor's child from playing with a loaded gun or to remove a stone from the highway where it menaces safe passage. The common law is coldly individualistic.

Dr. Buda and Laszlo Csebe-Szombathy, director of the Academy of Sciences have joined forces. "Perhaps as many as 50,000 try." Hungary's suicide rate is 48 per 100,000 inhabitants. The next highest recorded rates show that in Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Sweden about 30 people out of 100,000 kill themselves. The comparable figure in the United States is said to be 12.

WHAT THOSE AIRLINE LUGGAGE TAGS REALLY MEAN:

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CHI - NEVER-NEVERLAND  
NY - THE BLACK HOLE  
LA - TWILIGHT ZONE  
DC - ANYWHERE THAT YOU'RE NOT  
HOU - THIN AIR  
MIA - O7



A Rout: Relevance Retreats To a Last Stand on the Beach

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — American readers have recently been partial to "how to" books such as those explaining how to achieve thin thighs quickly or sexual ecstasy slowly. But suddenly this summer — summer: the season for spilling Coppertone on Danielle Steel novels — there is an astonishingly different best seller. It is Allan Bloom's "The Closing of the American Mind."

It is so hierarchy of choices establishable by reason. The social sciences teach this leveling lesson: The world is a bazaar of cultures, no one of which can be demonstrated to be superior to another. True, some cultures place high value on tolerance, but relativism teaches that a preference for tolerance is as arbitrary as any other preference.

MEANWHILE

going swimming with Nietzsche and Heidegger, among others. The subtitle is "How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students." Revenge is indeed a dish best eaten cold, and this book is in part Mr. Bloom's delayed revenge against academics who found no moral resources for resisting the 1960s' mobs that broke universities to the middle of "relevance," meaning the political passion of the hour.

Openness — used to be an instrumental virtue valued because it made possible the quest, through reason, for knowledge of the objectively good. Now openness is not an instrument, it is an end. Indeed, it is the only universal value, reason having been declared powerless to discern the good. But there is vanity beneath the intellectual humility. Openness makes the absence of principle look principled.

But Mr. Bloom, a political philosopher at the University of Chicago, is really refuting the entire intellectual tradition that brought on the 1960s. This tradition is, he says, responsible for mankind's "300-year-old identity crisis."

Students are taught that the production of values understood not as creation of "commitments," but as governance of oneself in accordance with prescriptive nature. It is living in accordance with philosophy (truth) rather than in subservience to convention, myth, opinion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Jerusalem: Reasons for Leaving and Reasons to Stay

Regarding the report "Lively Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalemites" (July 22): The focus of Thomas L. Friedman's article is on Tel Aviv's free-wheeling secular life as the magnet attracting young secular Jews from Jerusalem, but the last paragraph reveals that housing costs and job opportunities are the main reasons for the moves.

It suggests that the entire population is either secular or ultra-Orthodox (there are other nonsectarian, including Conservatives and Reform). It links the Sabbath closure of movies and restaurants to Jerusalem's growing Orthodoxy. In fact, the regulations regarding closure are in the status quo agreement, which is as old as Israel. All parties test the agreement. Secular tests get less publicity.

remists." I cannot guarantee that it will be the case. Jerusalem is deep in diversity, which is not always pleasant. But neither is it dreadful. Most of the time it is stimulating. It is also tough on those who are possessed by stereotypes.

We are Conservative Jews who lived for five years in one of Tel Aviv's comfortable northern suburbs. We chose to move to Jerusalem three years ago, precisely because it is a modern, thriving city — yet steeped in 3,000 years of history. Jerusalem is indeed a rustic beauty, graced with sparkling mountain air, warm-hearted citizens and Old World charm.

Mr. Standfast

IN NEARLY 40 years of international negotiations, Mac Beldrige was one of the finest, straightest men I ever met. Will Rogers said that the United States never lost a war or won a conference. He had not met Mac.

that we had both served in the Pacific war. Mac had been a forward observation officer. That meant he went ashore with the first wave of direct artillery fire. Not many of them survived. For all his knowledge of foreign lands, he was quintessentially American. My wife and I were invited by Midge and Mac to a rodeo outside Dallas. We took a snapshot and sent it to him. There they were in bright sunlight, horseback-riding down Main Street in a small town. Folk on the sidewalk were applauding, popcorn was being sold, streamers flew — it was a touching all-American occasion.

With Mac's passing the United States and the world have lost a great secretary of commerce. I shall always think of him as "Mr. Standfast." I was proud to be his friend. Roy Denman, head of the European Community's delegation in Washington, writing in The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should address "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Hungary Searches for Causes of Rising Suicide Rate

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service BUDAPEST — Worried by the highest recorded suicide rate in the world, the Hungarian government is encouraging an extensive study of its causes to seek ways of prevention.

Dr. Buda said that although suicide data were not published in East Germany, Romania and the European part of the Soviet Union, suicide rates in each were believed to be above 30 per 100,000.

Both researchers stressed that the rise in suicides had been accompanied by dramatic increases in chronic alcoholism, which is equally worrying to the government. The study is concentrating strongly on a suspected causal link between the two social ills. A high percentage of suicide victims were alcoholics.

Rather, the researchers said, the increase occurred during a far-reaching social transformation that followed the installation of Communism, subsequent liberalization and an economic upswing. In the process, they said, established family and community bonds were weakened or broken.

Dr. Buda and Mr. Csebe-Szombathy said the opening of a "second economy," in which Hungarians could find extra earnings as more or less private entrepreneurs, has sent many Hungarians on a frantic pursuit of the consumer standards of the West. Only, they said, at Hungarian wages and prices it takes much more work for a person to meet such standards.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Legal U.S. Marijuana Banned From Britain

An American tourist who arrived in Britain last week was forced to return to the United States a few days later because British customs had confiscated his supply of medically prescribed cannabis cigarettes.

campaign among its 12 member states. The program includes an opinion poll among bathers on 100 European beaches and bacteriological tests of the sea water at these beaches. Britain and Spain have both started their own "clean beach" programs to coincide with the EC initiative.

The Dutch Health Ministry has drawn up a bill that would restrict or ban smoking in government buildings, hospitals, schools, community centers and sports premises. The warning on tobacco packaging that oow reads "Smoking threatens your health" will be changed to "Smoking endangers your health. It can cause lung cancer and heart disease."

Givenchy: Perfect Finish To Couture Collections

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune PARIS — Givenchy closed the Paris couture collections with a perfect finish. He is the grand old man of fashion and his collections always reflect the grand old days of Dior and Balenciaga.

only as an edging — on honey suede, powder blue suede, and black leather, among others — but as a full, rich and luxurious garment. All this emphasizes legs but Givenchy's daytime clothes were only slightly above the knees.



Evening wear: the draped mini with bow.

PARIS FASHION were all there Thursday morning, with Mildred Hilton, one of the oldest and most faithful Givenchy customers, in the front row between Susan Gutfreund and Ivana Trump.

Every touch was thought out and sophisticated in this collection. Hats and matching gloves were of suede, velvet or satin. Hats included fezes or snug black velvet hoods. Dedicated evening sandals came in fabrics matching evening dresses. Jewelry picked up the Bérard designs with stacks of cut crystal hearts filling whole décolletés.

DOONESBURY





# TRAVEL

- Fishing in Normandy
- Cooking in Italy
- New Charter Strategies

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Reservations for Olympics

Some events in the 1988 Olympics are already sold out, and as of this month, only about 100 hotel or motel rooms were available in Calgary, Alberta. Though the Olympic Housing Bureau also has 1,500 rooms in private homes, it's wise to make reservations now if you want to attend the games in February. The opening and closing ceremonies are sold out, as are many of the speed and figure skating events, the hockey semifinals and finals, and the curling semifinals and finals. However, as of the last census of tickets in June, tickets were still available for many of the downhill and cross-country skiing events, most hockey games, the biathlon, the luge and the rodeos. Order forms for the events can be obtained by writing to Olympic Tickets, Post Office Box 1988, Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2P4E7, Canada; tel: 403-270-6088. Hotel availability may loosen up in October, as the deadline for room deposits passes. Or, you could book farther afield; there are 1,600 rooms available between 80 and 180 miles of Calgary. For accommodations information contact the Olympic Housing Bureau, 237 Eighth Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G0K6, Canada; tel: 403-262-6630.

### Visiting the U.S. Capital

Visitors who have exhausted Washington's grand supply of museums can look at the Founding Fathers wrought. Free two-hour walking tours of Washington are being held Sunday mornings through early September, focusing on the Constitution's influence on the city's design. Tours take in the Treasury, Interior, State, War and Navy departments, all of which were specifically provided for by the Constitution. The necessity of housing these departments helped determine the city's layout. Tours start at Western Plaza (Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street N.W.) at 10 A.M. Reservations are necessary; contact the National Park Service at 202-426-6770.

### Easier Ways to Call U.S.

To phone home, American visitors to Japan, Sweden and Ecuador no longer need battle a language barrier or an unfamiliar telephone system, or wait for operators to place calls. AT&T has added these countries, as well as the British Virgin Islands, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean to its USA Direct network. These are among 31 countries from which travelers can dial a special code or pick up a designated telephone to connect with an AT&T operator in the United States, who then places the call. Users can call collect or use an AT&T credit card, and regular AT&T international rates apply. The network cannot be used for toll-free 800 numbers, but callers can use it to reach directory assistance in the United States.

### Leftover Change for UNICEF

UNICEF has a new fund-raising project that uses travelers' leftover change in foreign currencies to help children around the world. Called "Change for Good," the program is being tested on Virgin Atlantic Airways flights between London and New York. Passengers deposit unwanted change in special envelopes, and flight attendants turn the money over to UNICEF. If successful, UNICEF hopes to extend the program to other airlines.

### A Glimpse Into France's Past



August is the month when much of France shuts down and everybody takes to the roads. It is also the month when historical festivals and chateaux compete to attract visitors with ever more elaborate pageants and art shows. Almost all over France, visitors can peek at medieval grandeur, jousts and other costume parties — from the chateau of Langzein, which is showing a wax figure reproduction of the marriage of Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany, magnificently celebrated there in 1491, to the city of Bayeux, which is hosting a jousting tournament on Aug. 16, to the chateau of Amboise, which is recreating a night of revelry in the 16th century. Information on the big chateaux can be obtained from tourist offices. Information on out-of-the-way villages can be obtained from a small organization called the Association Nationale des Fêtes et Spectacles Historiques, based at the city hall in Beauvais in Normandy; tel: 44-84-37-77.



## England's North: The Sublime Beneath the Soot

by Margaret Drabble

WHERE does the North of England begin? I was asked the other day at a meeting in the quiet Lincolnshire town of Boston, which is itself placed uncertainly about halfway up the map, just beyond the Wash, but south of the great conurbations that lie on either side of the Pennines. None of us had an answer, though one woman declared that the North was a state of mind; if you're born with it, you can never escape. Perhaps the image most commonly summoned is of the land of the Industrial Revolution, the North of Mrs. Gaskell's "North and South," of the "Hard Times" of Dickens and the social surveys of Engels, a heavily populated region centered on the cities that flourished in the 19th century. Their massive town halls, their parks and bandstands come to mind, and so do their hillside of terraced artisan housing, spacious suburbs, ostentatious civic pride and network of canals.

Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These were the cities of commerce and manufacturing, the cities of textiles and coal and iron and steel and shipbuilding; this was the land of prosperity and poverty, of the "Two Nations."

One used to be able to recognize this North of England by its grime. Black, most of it was, as recently as my childhood in the 1950s: going north by train from those monumental London stations, King's Cross, Euston and St. Pancras, one could almost see the pollution begin to gather, as houses grew darker, railway cuttings blacker, as the sky itself darkened or turned a stormy sulfurous yellow. Where there's muck, there's money, as they still say up there. Slag heaps and pit heads, cooling towers and tall chimneys, and at night, a red, red glare of furnaces. I used to love these dramatic landscapes, and a few years ago (in "A Writer's Britain," 1979) made a plea for reclassifying them as sublime rather than dismissing them as ravaged.

My family, all soft Southerners, teases me about this obsession: whenever we approach a particularly massive cliff of heavy industrial plant looming out of the countryside, they will turn to me with accusation and say, "Now, I suppose you'll say that that's sublime!" And often they are right, often that is exactly what I am thinking. If you want to see a particularly sublime stretch of dereliction, try the road from Doncaster to Pontefract in Yorkshire. There's not much else to see there, but last time I did that journey, alone on the top of a bus, it was eerie, damnably sublime, a fine array of power stations and pit heads and wasteland. The road from Sheffield to Rotherham is in the same league; well worth a detour. If one is in the mood to

cultivate a taste for gloomy grandeur and dark satanic mills.

In general, however, the North, although still ravaged, is not as impressively bleak as it was: successive clean air acts and rescue operations have scoured and scrubbed it, have revealed surprising, sometimes long-forgotten details of brick and stonework and houses, office blocks, public buildings, warehouses. In Manchester last spring, I was amazed to see how much architecture had emerged from the filth: architecture in delicate pink, subtle ochre, a gentle gray. The Town Hall, the fantastic masterpiece of Alfred Waterhouse (1868-77), is no longer coated with soot. Sheffield Town Hall (1890-97), a late contender in the stakes of municipal glory, rises like a cathedral newborn from flower beds that the gardeners of the 1940s and '50s would not have dared to plant.

Not all the effects of postwar improvements have been so happy; some of the 1960s rebuilding of bomb-damaged town centers has been deplorable, though I stubbornly defend, at least on aesthetic grounds, the massive public housing complexes of my home town, Sheffield, which ride up the hillside behind the old Midland Station; they may not be good to live in, but they certainly look good.

We are generally much more conservation-conscious than we were and have learned to prize the once neglected or despised works of Edward Walters (the Free Trade Hall, Manchester), of Sir Charles Barry (Manchester Art Gallery) and of Cuthbert Brodrick (Leeds Town Hall). The Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield (1832, Worth and Taylor) is described by that essential and discriminating guide, Nikolaus Pevsner ("The Buildings of England: Yorkshire West Riding"), as "a very dignified Grecian design" and its interior is packed with curious treasures. Feats of engineering, such as the Manchester Ship Canal and the great bridges over the Tyne at Newcastle, are now rightly admired for their beauty as well as for their technical bravura.

A little ironically, as the heavy manufacturing industries decline, so a pride in the industrial heritage has arisen; time has begun to clothe muck, poverty and back-breaking labor with a cloud of nostalgia. Specialist museums are springing up in many of the big cities, celebrating the history of textiles, of steel and cutlery, of mining and ceramics. Places where tourists once would never have set foot are now being sketched into the itineraries of the adventurous. There is, for example, I am told, a new "activity" museum at Wigan, of all unlikely spots. Wigan is a Lancashire town that was made famous first by the Lancashire music hall star George Formby (a singer whom my mother loathed with inexplicable Yorkshire venom), and then by a more famous George, George Orwell, in his classic account of the Depression, "The Road to



A Yorkshire garden near Rievaulx Abbey, Hebbsley, above. The Crown Hotel in Liverpool, above left, with its cut-glass windows and mahogany trim.

Wigan Pier" — and the point is that they made it famous because it was nowhere and nothing at all, a busy industrial no man's land, an indistinguishable part of the great overspill of the great cities, a place signally lacking in culture or charm or fun. It was a symbol of a joke stereotype, if you like, of the grit and grime and persistence and black underdog humor of an exploited people. It's roughly equidistant from Manchester and Liverpool, and I'm afraid to say that although I fancy I know my own country quite well, I've never been there and can never quite be sure where it is. That's the kind of place it is.

But it is now enriched by what the brochure describes as the "newest and liveliest of museums," called "The Way We Were," where ordinary working-class homes are re-created with ordinary artifacts, where actors involve the spectator in the toil and tragedies of the past, in reenactments of colliery disasters or the regime of the Victorian schoolroom. The Bishop of Manchester, who described this spot to me, and kindly sent me the brochure, spoke highly of it, but another friend who had been there with his children said he found the join-in-the-fun aspect a little embarrassing. "I'm a bit too much of a shrinking violet to enjoy that kind of thing," said this stout and

friendly figure, thus providing simultaneously a classic example of pure Northern speech and sentiment. I suspect the bishop himself is a Southerner, although he speaks with feeling of his flock, for whom unemployment is as great a threat as it was to the community Orwell knew. The museum reminds one that the days of full employment were not all that wonderful, either, for the work force: the region has problems that clean air bills alone will not solve.

Industry past and present, preserved or decayed, isn't all that the North has to offer, of course. It has fine art galleries and is building more; a new branch of the Tate is being created in Liverpool. It has theaters, concert halls, choirs, orchestras, literary and philosophical societies, brass bands, pop stars, working men's clubs, garden festivals, cricket matches and football fanatics. And it has countryside.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of the North is the extraordinary rich jumble of the landscape, the rapid contrasts, the sudden transitions. Whole areas may have been ruined or rendered, in my terms, sublime, but there is still a great deal left of wildness and wilderness, of village and wood and dale and

Continued on page 9

## SHOPPING

# Western Ties Conquering World

by Catherine C. Robbins

ONCE a curiosity even among Westerners, the bolo tie has moved beyond the land of barbed-wire fences and spread around the nation and the world. At least two states — New Mexico and Arizona — have made the bolo tie their official neckwear. Bolo ties adorn New Yorkers, Berliners and models in fashion magazines.

A bolo tie is, simply, a string tie held in place by an ornament that is called a bolo (some people insist that bolo is the correct term, but bolo is commonly used). The two ends of the string are tipped in silver or other material; in some cases, small pendants hang from the tips. Until recently, the bolo was usually made by Indian jewelers of silver or of turquoise and other stones in typical Navajo, Zuni, Pueblo and Hopi styles.

Today, however, bolos are made of nearly any material, including porcelain, paper, antique beads or diamonds. And the string might be braided leather or brightly colored plastic.

The affection that Westerners feel for the bolo tie was clear in legislation passed earlier this year in New Mexico that designated the bolo as the state's official neckwear — for both men and women. (Arizona made the bolo tie its official

neckwear in 1971.) After dismissing conventional ties as awkward and dull for "gentlemen of fashion," the New Mexico legislature decreed that the bolo tie was welcome at all state occasions. The bill praised the bolo as "an excellent decorative tie allowing individual eccentricity and individual flair while providing for all a dash of elegance."

The bolo tie's history is fraught with gentle disputes about the tie's origin that inspire conversation at cocktail parties and around the campfire. Manny Goodman, owner of the Covered Wagon, an Indian shop in Albuquerque's Old Town (2036 South Plaza NW), said that when he arrived in New Mexico in 1935, Indian men wore bandannas clasped with a silver conch, or shell. Down the street, Gaines Cook, an old-timer and the owner of the Roadrunner Shop, said that in the 1930s, Navajo men would fasten a silver conch to their necks with a string. The bolo tie is also traced to the neckerchiefs worn by Boy Scouts and Argentine cowboys.

Bolos came into wider popularity after World War II, but even then they were considered daring or unusual, according to Goodman. Their popularity increased steadily, he said, and last Christmas one-third of his sales were to women buying them for their own use.

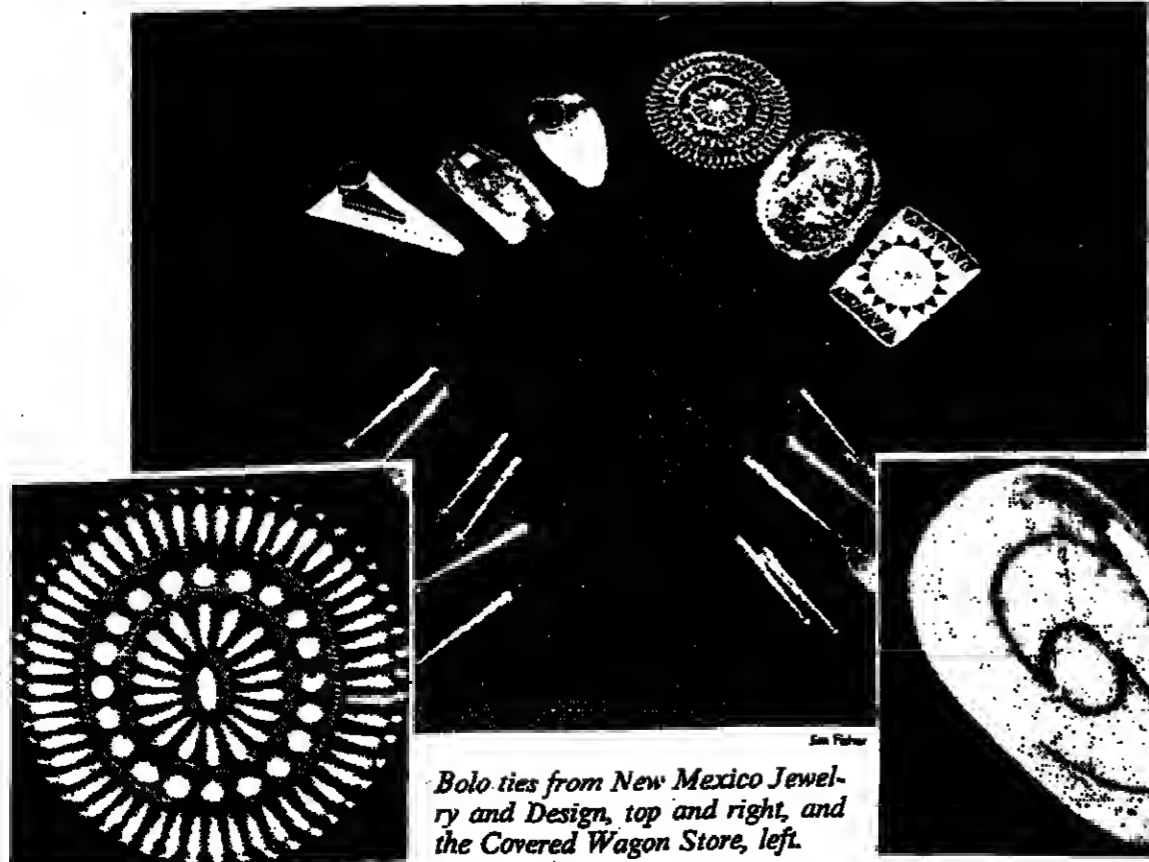
An authoritative sounding story about the bolo's origins comes from "Bola Bill" Kramer, a Scottsdale, Arizona, trader who has written probably the only book on the subject ("Bola Tie: New Symbol of the West," published by Northland Press in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1976).

The bolo tie, Kramer writes, is the result of an accident that happened to an Arizona silversmith in the late 1940s. The silversmith, Victor E. Cedarstaff, and some friends were chasing wild horses in the Arizona mountains when his silver-edged hairband slipped away as his hat flew off. Cedarstaff retrieved both and hurriedly slipped the band over his neck. "Nice tie you've got there, Vic," one of the other riders said.

Inspired by the comment, Cedarstaff quickly started producing his first braided leather ties, tipped with silver and fastened with a silver and turquoise slide. He patented his invention in 1959 and named it a bolo tie, after the *boleadoras*, a lariat of three cords with balls at their ends that Argentine cowboys use to catch cattle by the legs.

Whatever its origins, the bolo tie is a Western fashion staple, hailed for its comfort and versatility. Employing several types of clasps, the bolo tie can be worn with a closed or loosened collar. In New Mexico, the making, buying, selling and wearing of bolo ties is a popular and a high art. Rae Kozai, whose contemporary bolos sell at an

Continued on page 8



Bolo ties from New Mexico Jewelry and Design, top and right, and the Covered Wagon Store, left.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Charter Airlines Seeking to Attract Businessmen With Scheduled Flights

by Roger Collis

OUR IDEA is to get onto scheduled routes and deliver products that are more attractive to the businessman in terms of on-board service and lower fares than his present traditional scheduled carrier," says Denis Tunnicliffe, chief executive of Air Europe, the U.K. charter airline.

Today, half of them are. All my U.K. and Dutch carriers simply converted their programmed (scheduled) charters on one or two routes. It's a defensive move, to have a foot in both camps.

What has happened is that scheduled carriers are now turning their attention to the leisure market which is growing much faster than business traffic.

A breakthrough in unrestricted lower fares

ing their planes at weekends when the shuttles wind down and there's less demand from business travelers. Says Holubowicz, "Our margins are already razor-thin. When you get an operator of the size and might of British Airways coming in on marginal costs this is going to squeeze some of our weaker carriers out of existence. So if you can't beat them, join them."

According to Peter Legro, president of Transavia, going scheduled "is not just a growth desire, but a must for companies like us to survive. I have to have another product, there is just no way out. We've put millions into developing the south coast of Turkey, Italy, Spain and other sun destinations only to have scheduled, government controlled carriers beeping up their frequencies on our routes with spare capacity behind the curtain in the back of the plane. I have to have a scheduled airline and a computerized reservations system built up for when there is more entry in the EC for companies like ours. We have to be ready; it's a long term investment, a heavy one."

As far as the passenger is concerned the distinction between "charter" and "scheduled" flight is one which is flown by an airline for one or more tour operators who sell tickets as part of a package that includes accommodation. And there is a minimum length of stay, typically six days. Today however, seat-only sales account for about 20 percent of this market; and analysts predict 50 percent by 1990. On

some charters you can now buy one-way tickets and change your flight on a round-trip. "Scheduled" charters operate to a strict timetable just like a regular airline. Standards are high and there is growing demand for premium service. (For example, LTU, the German charter carrier based in Düsseldorf, has a 36-inch seat pitch and business class service on its Tristar).

"Essentially, the only difference between scheduled and charter that is emerging is the mode of marketing. The charter product is not normally available through conventional outlets in the sense that you can book it on an electronic screen," Tunnicliffe says. "We fly just as routinely and fly to just the same standards; in fact we feel they are much higher. Simultaneously, we've maintained a high efficiency, one of the reasons our prices are so low." Some analysts say that operating costs of charters are 50 percent below those of their scheduled counterparts.

Tunnicliffe believes he can exploit these advantages in his new scheduled services. "What we are proposing is to maintain our charter configuration and use the same planes for both scheduled and charter. This will enable us to time the planes absolutely precisely for the business; then in the middle of the day, when scheduled airlines put on quite unprofitable rotations, we'll use the plane for charter, a time when people quite like going on holiday."

But will the business flier accept a seat with a 29-inch pitch compared with other with the 31 inches or more that you get on other scheduled flights?

"We think the issues of price and timing are going to be more important than seat pitch," Tunnicliffe says. "We that with our new tech seats, we will offer as good a degree of comfort." It does effectively give an extra couple of inches leg room and Premier Class folk will have a clip-on headset (Useful if you're a tall guy in a short seat) with the middle free so as to make four instead of the usual six across seating configurations.

Premier Class passengers will get the get the usual separate check-ins, use of lounges, free drinks and more "appropriate" food served on real china with all the trimmings. But Air Europe is coy about what this will be. "We are still working on a new style of in-flight service which we think will be fairly revolutionary," says Geraldine Constable, head of cabin services at Air Europe in Gatwick. "But it will offer a greater degree of choice pitched at what we think a businessman would prefer to see at the particular times he flies with us. We want to move away from the old style that says, if you're leaving anything at all, you're leaving it on a tray."

Freedom of choice. That's what the debate on airline liberalization is about.

Teaching Italians to Cook Italian

By Ruth E. Gruber

COLVALENZA, Italy — It may seem the ultimatechutzpah, but to Donaldo and Dino Soviero, it's a dream come true. The New York-born father and son, both professional chefs and cooking instructors, have opened La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria — an Italian cooking school and restaurant in the hills of Umbria, 90 miles north of Rome. Not only that, they've made a deal to market their tomato sauce to a well-known chain of Italian restaurants.

"My son and I are both very much enamored of Italian cooking — not just that we're Italian chefs, but really and truthfully, we eat Italian every day; breakfast, lunch and dinner," said silver-haired Donaldo.

"It's a deep love affair. Having taught Italian cooking, and having opened Italian restaurants over the years, we just felt that it was time to go and live there and actually experience the food."

A lawyer as well as a chef, Donaldo Soviero has owned, operated or been associated with more than two dozen resorts, hotels, clubs and restaurants in the United States. As part of a varied career, he headed the New York agency that handled acts such as Ike and Tina Turner, B.B. King and Ray Charles. He has also taught Italian cooking in the United States, Mexico and Spain and was director of the Hotel and Restaurant School at New Mexico Highlands University.

Dino, 32, is a wine expert who has cooked professionally since his teens and taught cooking. They hope their experience will get their cooking school, whose first fall season of classes has just opened, apart from the rest.

"Not all great chefs make good teachers; not all good teachers make good chefs," Donaldo Soviero said. "But if you combine the two you should have something special." To this end, they purchased a 300-year-old stone farmhouse on a dirt road near Todi and spent nearly two years transforming it into a dream teaching kitchen of their own design.

"Most cooking schools I've visited are not built particularly as schools," Donaldo said. "They are either a chef with a restaurant kitchen, where he lets people into the kitchen and they have to work around his normal setup, or they're in somebody's home; they may put in a special stove or something, but by no means is it a complete facility."

He designed his workspace to include five professional ranges, with 22 burners and four ovens, two wood-burning ovens, a separate pasticciera for pastry and bread making, outdoor and indoor grills and rotisseries and big marble-topped or butcher-block work tables.

All is set within a spacious rustic hall, like a mammoth farmhouse kitchen with wood-beamed ceiling, terra-cotta tile floor and picture windows that look out on a spectacular view of Todi. One end of the room forms a dining area big enough for a banquet.

By limiting class to 12 people, Donaldo Soviero feels that each student will have adequate space to work, and get adequate attention during the class. "We've designed something that is flexible, and that 12 people can participate in," he said. "Everything is portable. The tables move around, so do some of the stoves."

Another thing that will make the Soviero school unique, he said, is that classes will be a blend of formal, in-depth lectures, demonstrations, practical application — and eating. Course schedules warn students not to eat much breakfast.

Main class sessions, so far planned for five months of the year in spring and fall, will last week each, in a \$1,695 package that includes six nights in a first-class hotel in Todi, five days of lessons, plus field trips to local markets, wineries, cheese and sausage producers and restaurants. In these there are visits to olive presses and even truffle hunts.

Each student will receive a 500-page course book written by the Soverios, including sections of the history and cultural background of Italian cuisine, the different cooking styles in the different Italian regions, specific topics such as pasta, sausage, meat and fish, and recipes for all dishes taught.

Each day will be devoted to a different region, and a different topic — and will begin with a visit to the school's garden to pick the salad greens, herbs and vegetables to be used in that day's demonstrations and eating.

"For example, on Monday, let's say, it's pasta, pasta, pasta. The lecture will be all about pasta; the demonstrations will make several kinds of pasta — spinach noodles, regular noodles — and then eight or ten sauces for the pasta. They'll then have an assaggio, or little bits and tastes of these pastas, with these different sauces, to understand the flexibility of Italian cuisine at its basic level," he said.

"Then, we will reserve, out of that morning's work, special dishes for an Umbrian spent that day, let's say."

In addition to the weeklong course, there are plans for a year-round one, two- and four-day workshops on specific topics, for example, a day-long workshop specializing only in breads and pizzas; or one on pastas, combined with a second day concentrating on meats. Two days of lectures, demonstrations, participation lessons, wine and oil tastings formal dinners, including hotel, meals and local transport, costs \$85,000 (about \$300). A one-day bread and pizza workshop, combined with a lunch and a tasting of Chianti, will cost \$0,000 (free).



Donaldo Soviero in the kitchen of his cooking school and restaurant in Umbria.

Along with the school, the Soverios also offer reservation-only restaurant dining for groups of eight people or more. For a set fee of 75,000 to 150,000 lire a person, depending on wines, Donaldo and Dino will prepare and serve gala dinners according to menus drawn up in consultation with the clients.

A recent run-through dinner, similar to the menus he will serve at the restaurant, started with cheese fritters and tiny fried smelts served with homemade bread and pizza, and went on to a salad of celery, cheese, radish and mushrooms; zuppa di pesce (fish stew); linguine con gamberi Fra Djevolo (linguine with spicy shrimp sauce); lemon risotto; duck in orange sauce; creamed spinach and chard; potatoes risotto; fruit and cheese walnut tart; coffee and assorted liqueurs. Different wines accompanied each course. Guests were invited to watch the cooking process and learn how each dish was prepared.

Soverio scoffs at quibbles skeptical Italians might have about Americans coming to Italy to teach Italian cooking.

"I don't have any quibbles," he says. "Just let them taste the food." He said the reception from local people "has been beyond my wildest expectations."

He noted that businessmen in Todi had invested in the operation and that friends and business contacts to whom he had given jars of his tomato sauce, liked it so much that they decided to form a company and market it in Italy. Result: "We have a contract for 5,000 jars initially from RistorAgg," which runs restaurants at superhighway rest stops.

La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria, Castella Pastale 127, 06059 Todi (PG) Italy; tel: (075) 887370.

Ruth E. Gruber is a former correspondent in Eastern Europe for United Press International. She lives in Italy.

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Paris Bistros: Food as Theater

PARIS — Style, generosity, variety are three longtime hallmarks of the city's eateries, whether we're talking bistro, brasserie or neighborhood cafe. And despite the ironies made over the years by anonymous

PATRICIA WELLS

fast food chains, the capital manages to deliver, season after season, continuously varied dining experiences.

Consider two of the newest entries: the super-brasserie Ovee, an enormous brasserie carved out of a classically elegant 16th-century mansion flower shop greenhouse, and the Cafe Beaubourg, a cavernous Art Deco-inspired cafe perched on the edge of the Centre Pompidou.

Each takes its cue from the past, but is clad in the present. Cuisine is not the main reason crowds are flocking to these new hangouts; rather, people are attracted by the energy and the theater they provide, for the newness of it all.

Much like the Maxim's, the Fouquet's, the Bouef sur le Toit of days

past, places such as the Cafe Beaubourg and Ovee fill some very human needs. For the moment, Ovee is the place to go to check out the latest in French fashion and hairdos, to feel a part of the young, modern, casual, energy that is Paris, to sort of thumb one's nose at serious cuisine. It's also a very beautiful, nostalgic spot: Dining amid the painted steel girders beneath the glass roof, it feels as though one is ensconced inside the Eiffel Tower.

The menu is a blend of old and new, with a decent tuna tartare, salad with grilled goat cheese, leg of lamb and a sorry selection of miniature dessert tarts. The vibrant Sammie Chausigney, a good-buy red from the Loire, will help add a glow to one's night beneath — and among — the stars.

The bright, sleek, modernistic Cafe Beaubourg, younger brother to the nearby Cafe Costes, casts yet another glance at a different sort of contemporary Paris. The cafe could not be stationed in a more public setting, overlooking the circus-like atmosphere of the Centre Pompidou plaza, filled with bagpipe players, guitarists, actors and fat men who sit on beds of nails.

The Cafe Beaubourg is there as if to say, after 10 years of the Pompidou existence, the garishness is not going to go away, so why not embrace it. The Beaubourg plaza is the stage, and cafe patrons have a front-row seat.

Yet if you spend just a few weeks' moments at one of the upstairs tables offering a splendid bird's-eye view of the museum complex, you'll realize that the Cafe Beaubourg fills an age-old Parisian need: Cafes are places where you

can be alone in public. Look around, and you'll see tables after tables filled with lone individuals, puffing on a cigarette, drinking a beer, writing, reading or carefully perfecting the art of doing nothing.

And while at first glance the Cafe Beaubourg's decor is shocking — the adjectives that quickly come to mind are giant, cold, too modern — the place works. The big metal and leather armchairs are surprisingly comfortable; the double-decker setting offers room to breathe in a neighborhood that can be utterly stifling; and the train-station voluntarism serves to shelter us, and separate us, from that world just outside the door.

Here, as well, food is a secondary reason for the cafe's existence. The generous crudités platter is fine, but both the croque monsieur and the ham-and-cheese sandwich on Poilane bread are dreadfully dry. All this can be remedied if you order a tomato salad on the side, and create your own sort of city picnic: a great alternative on a rainy Paris day, when the colors of the brightly clothed crowd below jump out at you beneath the sobering grey sky.

One spot that has been newly revived in a charmingly hokey sort of way is the old standby in Les Halles, Au Pied du Cochon. While a hole was back it had all but been turned over to tourists in search of a midnight bowl of onion soup, the new Pied du Cochon draws a varied French crowd, a mix of Parisians and those in from the

provinces, as well as foreign tourists.

The food here has changed little: There's a filling and fairly frank seafood platter with some of the nuttiest, almond-like raw oysters I've sampled in ages; the famed and delicious andouillette and whole assortment of Georges Dubouef Bourgeois to lighten up the evening.

The new decor is properly glittery and bright, and there is much overall of murals, chandeliers and marble in which somehow more becomes less, and it's, quite all right. Right enough, at least, to bring back a bright, local crowd, and return this part of Les Halles to the neighborhood Parisians. The onion soup, by the way, is not the best in the world, but it's good enough to fill a craving and conjure nostalgic longings for a Paris of days past.

Ovee, 25 Rue de la Pompe, Paris 16; tel: 45.04.80.52. Open daily with I.A.M. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About 200 francs per person, including wine and service.

Au Pied du Cochon, 6 Rue Coquenot, Paris 1; tel: 42.36.11.75. Open daily, 24 hours a day. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Club, Visa. About 200 francs per person, including wine and service.

Cafe Beaubourg, 100 Rue Saint-Martin, Paris 4; tel: 48.87.63.96. Open 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. From 60 to 100 francs per person, including beverages and service.

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Bolo Ties

Albuquerque art gallery, says she encourages visitors to look into the imported fake turquoise and pot metal bolts in souvenir shops. Conversely, at a recent black-and-white ball for Albuquerque architects, the ties were bolog.

The Covered Wagon carries hundreds of souvenir bologs, as well as a large inventory of traditional Indian-made bolo ties. An elaborate bolo of an eagle dancer of Zuni and Navajo design in gold fill with mother-of-pearl, coral and turquoise, departs from the usual silver work and sells for \$395.

Indian craftsmen are now taking the motifs and the materials of their grandfathers and recasting them in contemporary designs.

New Mexico Jewelry and Design (in the Romero House complex, 215 Romero NW), markets the work of several younger Indians.

Non-Indian artisans are also prizing the bolo tie for its traditional wear.

Romero House, 205 Romero Street NW carries bologs by Carolyn Kozal, who paints abstract designs in delicate pastels on triangular, gold-trimmed pot-metal. Most of her bologs, sell for \$35. Mariposa Gallery (113 Romero Street NW) represents artists like Kozal, who constructs bologs out of paper, ceramic and beads. Some sell for as little as \$15.

The Silver Sun (2044 South Plaza NW and also in Santa Fe at 656 Canyon Road) carries traditional as well as contemporary bologs. At White Feather Trading Company (326 San Felipe NW) Jim Michels has a bolo made from a 16th-century Venetian glass bead. In the Renaissance, beads were used as currency, and beads figured in the purchase of Manhattan Island. Michels' bolo, which sells for \$125, is an inch-long brownie character decorated with Venetian blue chevrons.

Non-Indian artisans are also prizing the bolo tie for its traditional wear.

Kurt Miller, Master Goldsmith

Catherine C. Robbins of Albuquerque, New Mexico, wrote this article for The New York Times.



TRAVEL

Fly Fishing in Normandy, Where the Trout Go Free

by George Gudauskas

THE mist rose off the water, the trees and the brush, shrouding everything else on the landscape, including an ancient abbey and the steel bridge over the river.

Darkness was imminent, and the trout had begun to move. A few began feeding, splashing along the banks of the Charentonne, a quick, cold river feeding the Risle in the valley that bears the same name in Normandy, 140 kilometers (about 87 miles) west of Paris.

Rambaud, a barrel of a man with a dark, bushy moustache and shock of hair to match, was one of a party of three who had ventured from Paris on this spring day to fly fish on the Charentonne and Risle.

In most ways, it was fishing typical of traditional style, established and confirmed over hundreds of years. Long rods, some of cane, were used; dry flies were cast upstream. In early season, a single wet fly may also be fished, but only upstream of course.

In one significant way, however, this fishing experience was very different, especially in France: All trout caught were returned to the water.

The catch-and-release trend has grown in places like the United States, where there is an abundance of public trout water, some of it heavily fished, and a need for bold conservation. But in France, as in England, where trout fishing is also allowed sport but angling rights are mostly held in private hands, the no-kill policy has yet to catch on.

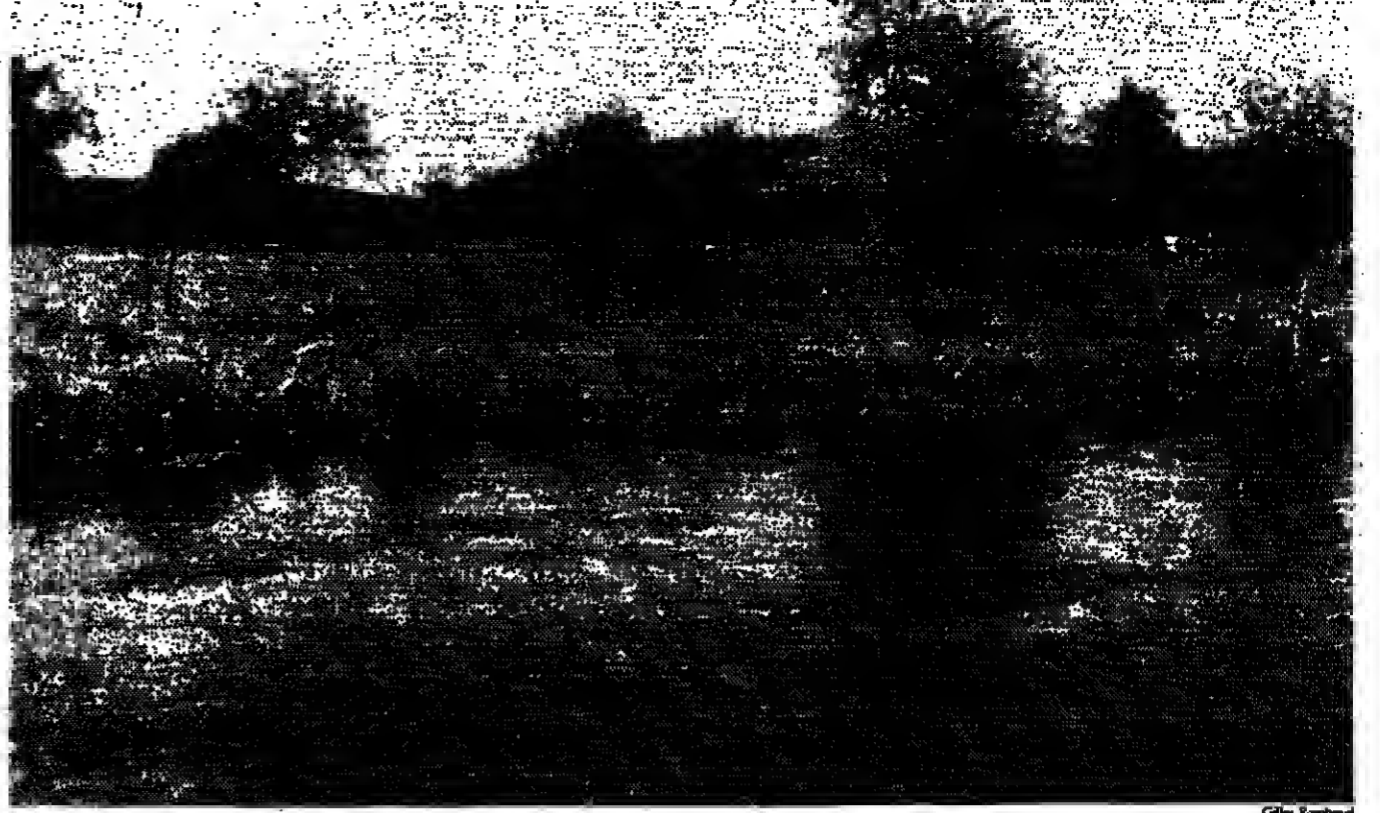
Those who pay to fish like to keep their catch. They've paid to bring home the dinner. So, it is with considerable courage that, tradition-bound as they might seem, Rambaud and the seven other members of the Association de la Dame Blanche, are breaking tradition, based on what the Frenchman called "the American sporting ethic."

The objectives of the Association de la Dame Blanche aren't shared by all. Rambaud said, "We are very much criticized," even after six years of existence.

An early consequence of the experiment was the skeleton of a large trout tacked one night to the gate of Rambaud's family retreat in the village of Nassandres, where the Charentonne joins the meandering Risle in the cow pastures behind the house.



John Quamy/Agence



Gilles Lombard

The Charentonne, a classic chalk stream near the village of Nassandres; the lodge of the Association de La Dame Blanche, at left.



Gilles Lombard

entonne joins the meandering Risle in the cow pastures behind the house. The association persisted, however. The result has been consistently better fishing, with the trout growing larger and more numerous. An annual late-fall stocking of fry or fingerlings helps to maintain the healthy population of fat or brown trout; stray rainbows are culled as they're caught.

Fish range in size from about a half-pound for the younger trout often caught in spring up to two to three pounds for fish that have lived in the water for years. Six-pounders are known to have been taken.

"We consider our average fish to be three-quarters of a pound," Rambaud explained.

"Anything between a pound and two pounds is not unusual. Above two pounds — then it's a fish to be photographed."

Guests of the association, warmly welcomed from other countries, including England and the United States, must have a French national fishing license, with identifying photo, and pay to fish one of the "beats" available.

The association has seven kilometers of fishable water on the Charentonne and another three kilometers on the Risle maintained pretty much in its natural state, except for the removal of debris and the shoring up of a bank or two.

The charge of 500 francs (about \$84) a day

is down by 50 francs from 1986, when the nonprofit association lost nearly 50 percent of its income because the rate became something of a "psychological barrier" to frugal fly fishers, Rambaud said. The terrorist scare and declining dollar obviously hurt, too.

Fishing is restricted to a dry fly or oymph cast upstream, and barbless hooks are recommended. Streamer flies are banned. The season runs from April 1 until the last Sunday in September.

A guard, André Briere, patrols the fishing area, which covers an enchanting expanse of Norman countryside, and monitors the comings and goings of the anglers.

Basic overnight accommodation is available, for a 100-franc fee, in the association's lodge, a two-story stone building overlooking a large pool created by a nearby dam.

Some hardy guests use the rustic lodgings, which is akin to camping out, but many feel they're too spartan and choose to stay in one of the nearby hotels, where the ambience is more suited to the vacation minded.

The "lodge" actually an old country house is such that you can walk into it in your hip boots, plunk your rod down, pour yourself a drink and relax.

Log books chart the daily catch, weather and fly hatches, and rods and fishing boots line walls and fill corners of the main room. It is also cluttered with creaky wicker chairs comfortable enough to nap in after lunch, especially when wind and rain lash the windows and the warmth of an aged Calvados, or "calva," is still felt in the belly.

Main meals are often taken at the nearby hotel-restaurant Le soleil d'or in La Riviere-Thibouville, or at the pleasant restaurant Le Paris sur Risle in the larger town of Beaumont-le-Roger.

At the lodge, in a kitchen the size of a broom closet, an egg can be boiled or a cup of coffee brewed. However, for those desiring heartier fare, a picnic luncheon or packed meal for late evening is suggested.

Bathrooms are shared, boarding-house fashion, because the dwelling "is out," as Rambaud put it quite accurately, "a Relais et Châteaux" hotel. The reference is to the more luxurious resting spots of Europe known for their "character, courtesy, calm, comfort and cuisine," or *l'art de vivre*.

There is a chateau close by, though, at the end of one of the fishing beats. Hidden among the trees, the Chateau de

Serquigny is impressive with its moat and huge courtyard. Though it now serves as a retraining center for persons injured at work, it once housed a family, including a daughter, Blanche, from whom the association took its name.

Rambaud said that one of the goals of his association was to go beyond local groups throughout France that own river rights and sell fishing passes daily, stocking repeatedly to maintain a supply of fish.

"France has ruined some of its best rivers by fishing them out," lamented Rambaud, who at 32 has been fishing most of those years. He said the association's "purpose is not just to sell day tickets, but to preserve an area we believe should be preserved. The aim is to preserve the river and its environment."

Restocking is required in put-and-take fishing, causing an unnatural environment for fish and fishermen, with trout chasing anything resembling feed pellets and anglers often standing elbow to elbow trying to catch them.

"I don't think a demanding fisherman can be satisfied anywhere in France nowadays," Rambaud said. The need is for natural surroundings and some solitude. The Association de la Dame Blanche offers that alternative, he contended.

Rambaud compared the angling experience in Normandy with the kick some persons get out of eating away from home. "You can go to a Burger King, or a Brasserie de la Poste, or a Jamin, or a Taillevent," he said. "We aim to be the Taillevent of fly fishing."

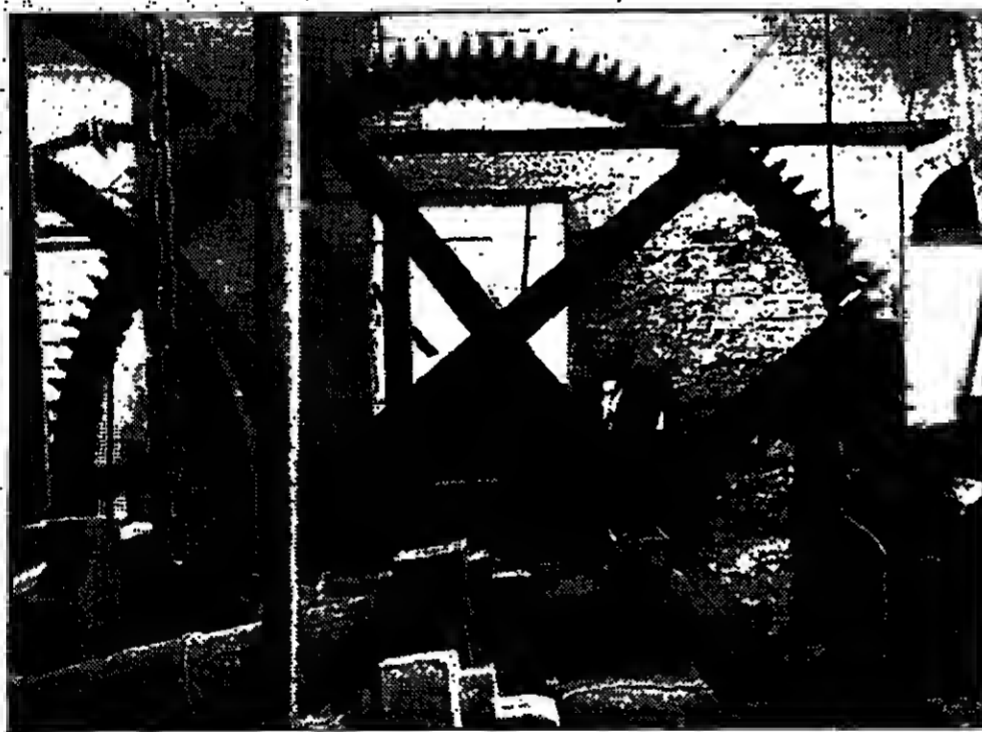
George Gudauskas, a writer based in Paris, is an avid trout fisherman.

England's North Continued from page 7

secret valley and moorland. There are the obvious tourist spots, like the cathedral city of York and the less famous, strangely isolated, mysterious minister of Beverley; there are the great ruins of Rievaulx Abbey and the improbably un-Northern formal gardens and Palladian mansion of Chatsworth, seat of the Duke of Devonshire. There is the pretty little hill town of Richmond, with its castle keep, its beautifully restored Georgian theater, and its rushing river. One can pursue Wordsworth and Coleridge into the Lake District, or take the well-trod pilgrim's route to Haworth, near Leeds, where the Brontës lived, or visit the seaside resort of Scarborough, where Anne Brontës died.

But there are innumerable less-celebrated places that one can stumble on for oneself in a day's walking or driving. Readers of D.H. Lawrence will recall the strange semi-industrial, semipastoral world he evokes, in "Sons and Lovers" and "Women in Love," where a young man may bicycle from a mean row of miners' cottages to an idyllic working farm or to the lakes and grounds of a modestly grand country house. That world is still there, in the North Midlands, in South Yorkshire, in Derbyshire. From the heart of green fields, the suburbs of Nether Edge and Brinsford, only two or three miles from the city center, are full of rustic corners, of ponds with minnows and sticklebacks and small fields with scruffy little ponies. The developers have not eaten up everything. Little back lanes (which we used to call gimlets, one of the few dialect words to which I can lay legitimate claim, and don't ask me how to spell it) still lead behind and through the mazes of poorer housing to well-tended, rented plots where keen gardeners grow flowers and vegetables and soft fruit. In this network one senses the truth of the argument that even after two centuries, much of the English proletariat has never become fully urbanized. People still keep pigeons, ducks and rabbits, as their ancestors did.

If one wanted to see somewhere really off beat, somewhere peculiarly and quintessentially Northern, one could do worse than visit Pontefract, which lies somewhere in the coal-mining heartland between Leeds and Doncaster. It is a mixture of small, historic market town and colliery town, and it is renowned — well, almost renowned — for its racoonese, its licorice cakes, and for the castle where, according to Shakespeare and some historians, Richard II was murdered. We spent the war years there, avoiding the bombs that fell on Sheffield, unaware, in my case, of the fate of Richard II,



Jonathan Payer

Water wheel at Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, Sheffield.



The New York Times

but very proud of the licorice. It is really a very ordinary little town with some perfectly horrible post-war shopping and housing developments, one or two handsome late 18th- and 19th-century buildings, a fine ruined church, appalling food, and pubs that smell of beer.

I started my education in 1943 at the age of 3 in the little village school at East Hardwick, a mile or two down the road, a spot that remained, unvisited, a deeply rural memory. Returning for the first time after more than 40 years, I was prepared to find this child-

hood paradise swallowed up by ribbons of housing, by motorway and quarry and slag heap, but it is still there, as rural as ever. The school is unchanged, the farm still adjoins the playground. There are the wheat fields with poppies, the row of poplars, the little brook, the bluebell dell, the very gate on which I used to swing as I waited for the bus home. It is not only my personal history that draws me back. There is some mystery up there, in that tangled Northern network of landscape, that is to do with England, and the history of the people.

The North is a state of mind: It is a mixture of hardness and good humor, of grit and greenery. There is much talk now, down South, of renewing the North and rescuing the inner cities, of relocating industry and designing tempting golf courses for Japanese executives. It is guilty talk, temporizing talk: the election four years ago, in which the South swung to the right and the North to the left — a pattern sustained in the June election — has emphasized even more savagely the great divide. Statistics show that health, wealth, crime and culture are all reflected in this divide, to the North's disadvantage — with one or two exceptions. In Yorkshire, they have more washing machines and eat more fish. In a recent cartoon, a couple from the South pull up their car on the hard shoulder and gaze bewildered: The motorway ends abruptly, falling away into a wilderness where cavemen huddle chewing bones. Up north, they take this kind of comment in their stride. They don't want to be sanitized, to be forcibly turned into a new Southeast.

When urban planners tried, before the money ran out, to landscape the slag heaps, local residents protested. They didn't want green hills; they wanted their own familiar slag heaps. There is life in the North yet, a peculiar, resistant, stubborn life.

Margaret Drabble's new book, "The Radiant Way," will be published in October by Knopf. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

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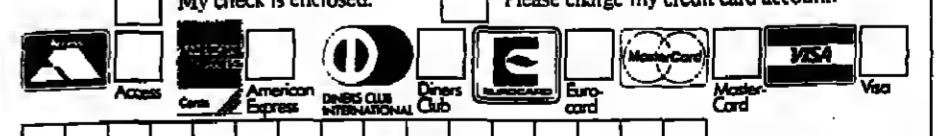
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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Adv, Decl, Unch, Total, New, High, Low.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Chg, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg, Prev.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Adv, Decl, Unch, Total, New, High, Low.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Adv, Decl, Unch, Total, New, High, Low.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Last, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Sets 3d Straight Record

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged to record heights Thursday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to its third consecutive new high.

12 Month High Low Stock table header

Large table of 12-month high and low stock prices for various companies.

OIL & MONEY THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

THE program is designed to assist senior executives in the petroleum industry and related fields to determine their business strategies into the 1990's.

- Agenda for October 22 and October 23, including topics like 'MINISTERIAL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS', 'FINANCING EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT', etc.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION, CONFERENCE LOCATION, and CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM with fields for name, address, and contact info.

Continuation of the 12-month high and low stock price table, listing various companies and their price ranges.

AMF Most Active, AMF Stock Index, AMF Most Active

Statistics Index, AMEX prices, NYSE prices, COMEX prices, COMMODITIES, DIVIDENDS

WALL STREET WATCH, Analysts Squinting Hard At \$20-\$20 Plan for TWA

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN, New York Times Service, NEW YORK — Setting his sights on taking Trans World Airlines Inc. private, Carl C. Icahn, chairman and dominant owner of the airline, plans to offer minority stockholders \$20 in cash and \$20 in face amount of debentures for each TWA share they own.

Half of Icahn's offer "is a junk bond, and that carries an element of risk."

Obviously, \$20 in cash plus \$20 in what Wall Street calls paper does not equal \$40 a share in the stock market. In effect, the debentures — bonds maturing in 20 years and carrying a 12 percent coupon — are being discounted from their face value by the marketplace. They represent a promise to pay in the future on the part of a formerly troubled company that soon stands to add to its heavy debt burden. It also has an aging fleet of airplanes.

W HATEVER the market value of the TWA plan, one airline analyst remarked, it was "a very adroit move on the part of Carl Icahn." The corporate finance officer agreed, saying, "Actually, you're getting the shareholders to finance in part his purchase of the company."

Indicators Rise 0.8% In U.S.

No Recessionary Signals Detected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches, WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators, the U.S. government's main barometer of future economic activity, rose 0.8 percent in June in its best showing since March, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The department said that the index advanced for the fifth consecutive month in a performance that exceeded the expectations of many economists. The 0.8 percent gain followed a 0.5 percent advance in May, revised from 0.7 percent. The June gain, the largest since a 0.9 percent rise in March, gave weight to the prevailing belief that the economy is expanding moderately with no recession in sight.

Home Sales Rise 3.5%, In another report, the Commerce Department said that sales of new homes edged up 3.5 percent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 658,000 units. The slight improvement followed a 13.2 percent plunge in May, when sharply higher mortgage rates deterred buyers.



Lord King, left, BA's chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, founder of British Caledonian.

Caledonian's Flip-Flop on 'Choice' From Chief Rival of BA to Would-Be Merger Partner

By Nina Martin, International Herald Tribune, LONDON — They are known all over Britain: lovely Scottish women, clad in tartan tunics and sashes, smiling from billboards with the words, "We don't forget you have a choice."

of Glasgow whose relationship with his aristocratic counterpart at BA, Lord King, has been decidedly cool over the years. Now Sir Adam is faced with the unenviable role of defending a turn of events that he had resisted since 1961, when he helped form Caledonian Airways with a £54,000 loan and a leased propeller-driven DC-7C plane.

Sir Adam pieced together BCal's operations by tugging away, one skein at a time, at BA's route network. He was supported by government and Civil Aviation Authority reports in 1969 and 1984 that spoke of the need for a "second force" to challenge the state airline on international routes, where it was world leader.

The takeover 'would create the biggest national airline monopoly in the West. Do we want a British Aeroflot?' — Michael Ramsden, Flight magazine editor. Over the years Sir Adam was one of the most vociferous opponents of BA and the protectionist policies that made it into the world's fifth-largest airline after it was created in 1972 by the union of British Overseas Airways and British Overseas Airways Corp.

The takeover 'would create the biggest national airline monopoly in the West. Do we want a British Aeroflot?' — Michael Ramsden, Flight magazine editor. Over the years Sir Adam was one of the most vociferous opponents of BA and the protectionist policies that made it into the world's fifth-largest airline after it was created in 1972 by the union of British Overseas Airways and British Overseas Airways Corp.

British Gas Said To Be In Talks to Buy Canada Firm

By Warren Getler, International Herald Tribune, LONDON — British Gas PLC, the giant utility returned to the private sector last year, is near an agreement to acquire Bow Valley Industries Ltd., one of Canada's 10 largest oil and gas-exploration companies, sources at British Gas said Thursday.

sin, where British Gas is the sole supplier of natural gas. A source at British Gas said that Bow Valley was attractive because of its broad-based oil and gas interests, chiefly in the North Sea, Canada and Indonesia. Bow Valley's oil output was 37,600 barrels a day at the end of 1986 and is expected to climb to about 44,000 a day by 1990.

A purchase of all of Bow Valley's 41.1 million shares at the stock's current price on the Toronto Stock Exchange would cost about \$78 million Canadian dollars, or \$59 million, although analysts said the shares probably would bring a premium. At mid-afternoon in Toronto, Bow Valley shares were up 25 cents to 21.375 dollars in moderately heavy trading.

Moreover, the source said, a corporate restructuring has reduced Bow Valley's long-term debt from more than 1 billion dollars in the early 1980s to 190 million dollars at the end of 1986. Part of the reduction came through the sale last year of all Bow Valley's assets in the United States for nearly 170 million dollars. At the end of 1986, the book value of Bow Valley's assets was \$96 million dollars.

The acquisition talks are "friendly" and are focusing on price, a British Gas source said. Bow Valley officials refused to comment. A takeover of Bow Valley, which is based in Calgary, Alberta, would mark the first major acquisition by British Gas since its sale to the public last December for £5.6 billion (\$8.9 billion at current rates). British Gas has a cash hoard estimated at more than £1 billion.

The takeover of Bow Valley, which is based in Calgary, Alberta, would mark the first major acquisition by British Gas since its sale to the public last December for £5.6 billion (\$8.9 billion at current rates). British Gas has a cash hoard estimated at more than £1 billion. Sir Denis Rookes, the company's chairman, has made little secret of his desire to expand its energy interests abroad and to marshal a return to oil production. In June 1984, the British government sold British Gas's major oil interests, consolidating them into a new company, Enterprise Oil PLC, that was floated on the London Stock Exchange.

Standard Chartered Says Divestiture Is Imminent

International Herald Tribune, LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC, Britain's fifth-largest bank and the only British financial institution to retain a presence in South Africa, said Thursday that a divestiture of its remaining holdings there was imminent. The withdrawal would follow Barclays Bank PLC's divestiture of its South African holdings last November. Barclays' pullout, which stunned the South African business community, left Standard Chartered as the largest foreign bank operating in South Africa.

group that already owns 23 percent of Stanbic. Analysts expect the stake in Stanbic to fetch the equivalent of about \$125 million. The Standard spokesman said the decision to pull out from Stanbic was made on commercial, not political, grounds. Stanbic has remained profitable but prospects for further growth in South Africa have dimmed measurably, he said.

Trading in Stanbic shares on the Johannesburg Stock exchange was suspended Thursday until next Tuesday at the request of Stanbic's board. A Standard spokesman in London said the sale of Stanbic's stake in Stanbic was expected to be announced within a week.

Standard reports its half-year results on Aug. 18 and is expected to have set aside large sums as provisions for bad Third World debt, including some losses in South Africa. — WARREN GETLER

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, D.M., F.F., I.L., G.M., B.F., S.F., Y. and rows for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, 1 ECU, 1 SDR.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency per U.S.\$, U.S.\$ per foreign, and rows for Swiss franc, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Japanese yen, New Zealand dollar, Singapore dollar, South African rand, Taiwan dollar, West German mark, Yen, U.S. dollar.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Maturity, Rate, and rows for 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Key Money Rates July 30

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and rows for 3-month Treasury bill, 6-month Treasury bill, 9-month Treasury bill, 1-year Treasury bill.

U.S. Money Market Funds July 30

Table with columns for Fund, Assets, and rows for Merrill Lynch Bond Assets, T. Rowe Price Bond Assets, Fidelity Bond Assets.

Gold

Table with columns for Market, Price, and rows for Gold, Silver, Platinum.

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Maxwell Summers Elsevier For Unspecified 'Discussions'

By Ronald van de Krol, Special to the Herald Tribune, AMSTERDAM — Elsevier NV, entering the final stretch of its contested takeover battle for fellow Dutch publisher Kluwer NV, said Thursday it had reluctantly agreed to an invitation for "discussions" with Robert Maxwell, the British publisher.

Kluwer's management has agreed to merge with Wolters, but the response from shareholders to the rival offers is still being tallied. Analysts said it was possible that both groups would win a substantial stake in Kluwer, but with neither emerging as a clear winner. Jos Overdeest, an Elsevier spokesman, said Mr. Maxwell had surprised the company with the invitation last week.

Speculation centered on the possibility that Mr. Maxwell might be preparing to enter the takeover fray in the Dutch publishing sector, especially after being frustrated in his \$1.73 billion bid for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. Mr. Maxwell formally ended his three-month takeover attempt for the U.S. textbook publisher on Monday.

But if Mr. Maxwell does wish to become involved, it is not immediately clear on whose side. He is widely believed to have built up holdings in both Elsevier and Kluwer. In an unfriendly takeover attempt that is rare in Dutch business, Elsevier is battling a third Dutch publisher, Wolters Samson Groep NV, for control of Kluwer.

Table titled 'Thursday's NYSE Closing' showing stock market performance with columns for 'High', 'Low', 'Close', and 'Change'. Includes a note: 'Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.'

Table titled '17 Month High/Low' showing market indices like DOW, S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ with high and low values for the period.

Table titled 'U.S. Futures' listing various futures contracts such as WHEAT (CBT), SOYBEANS (CBT), and SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) with their respective prices and changes.

Table titled 'U.S. Futures' continuing with more futures contracts like COFFEE C (NYMEX), COCA (NYMEX), and COPPER (COMEX).

Table titled 'U.S. Futures' listing 'Metals' and 'Livestock' futures, including ALUMINUM (COMEX) and CATTLE (CBOT).

Table titled 'U.S. Futures' listing 'Eurodollars (BANK)' and 'Currency Options' with various financial instrument prices.

Table titled 'U.S. Futures' listing 'Stock Indexes' like S&P 500, NYSE, and DOW JONES, along with 'Commodity Indexes' and 'Market Guide'.

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Order form for 'FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1987' published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune. Includes fields for name, address, company, and payment options (credit card, check, money order).

Table titled 'Paris Commodities' listing prices for various commodities like SUGAR, COFFEE, and CACAO.

Table titled 'London Commodities' listing prices for commodities like SUGAR and CACAO in the London market.

Table titled 'Dividends' listing companies and their dividend payments per share.

Table titled 'U.S. Treasuries' listing prices for various U.S. Treasury bonds.

Table titled 'London Metals' listing prices for metals like ALUMINUM, SILVER, and GOLD in the London market.

Table titled 'DM Futures' listing prices for Deutsche Mark (DM) futures contracts.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' listing prices for various spot commodities.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' listing prices for options on the S&P 100 index.

Table titled 'DM Futures Options' listing prices for options on DM futures.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Dr., Yld., PE, Div., High, Low, Close, Chg. from Prev. Day.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Dr., Yld., PE, Div., High, Low, Close, Chg. from Prev. Day.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Dr., Yld., PE, Div., High, Low, Close, Chg. from Prev. Day.

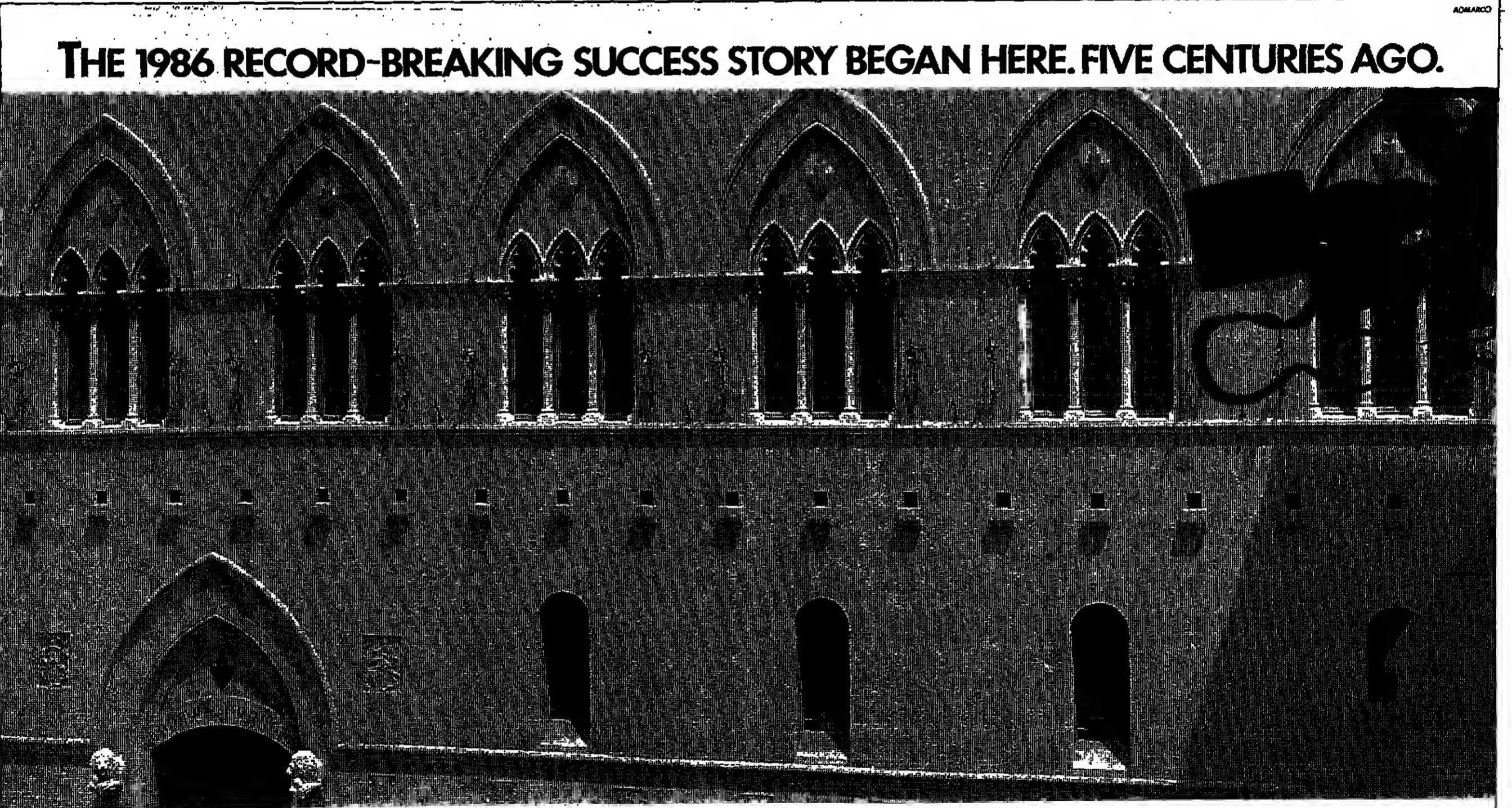
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Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Dr., Yld., PE, Div., High, Low, Close, Chg. from Prev. Day.

NYSE Highs-Lows table listing various stocks and their price ranges.

Talks Deadlocked in 'Pasta War' - Transatlantic negotiations to resolve a dispute over subsidized European pasta exports to the United States...



MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA 1986 BALANCE SHEET table with columns: Lit. (billions), Variation % over 1985, US \$ (millions).

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Barclays Reports Loss, \$570 Million Provision

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC, the second-biggest of Britain's four major clearing banks, said Thursday it posted a \$40 million (\$64 million) pretax loss for the first half of 1987 resulting from an exceptional \$570 million provision for problem Third World loans.

Barring the exceptional provision, Barclays said it would have posted a pretax profit of \$530 million for the six-month period, compared with \$434 million or 41 percent share in the first half of 1986. Operating profit before exceptional items amounted to \$497 million, up 26 percent from \$394 million a year earlier.

The \$40 million loss, equivalent to a share loss of 10.3 pence, exceeded the expectations of some analysts and prompted predictions that Barclays would show a loss for the full year.

"We had expected a \$10 million interim loss," said Wayne Gerry, an analyst with Kleinwort, Crivenson Securities Ltd. "The bigger provisioning figure was larger than we expected, suggesting past over-provisioning."

In reporting the \$570 million charge, Barclays said it had boosted its reserves for possible losses on bad or doubtful Third World debt to cover 30 percent of loans in that category.

Barclays was the second of Britain's Big Four clearing banks to report a first-half loss after making exceptional provisions for bad or doubtful foreign loans.



Renault Shapes Up as Privatization Candidate — After '88

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS — As the government proposed a way Thursday to allow Renault to raise money in the capital markets, speculation widened that the heavily indebted state automaker was headed toward privatization.

Although the government says officially that there are no plans to sell Renault shares to the public, government sources believe that such a politically loaded step is possible in the next few years — depending on who wins the 1988 presidential election.

Renault was nationalized by de Gaulle in 1945 following the liberation of France from Nazi occupation. Because the decision was a reprisal for the automaker's record of collaboration during the war, the issue of returning it to private hands is one of both fiscal and symbolic importance.

As Renault's fortunes closed Thursday for the annual August holiday, the Finance Ministry said it would introduce legislation this fall to change the legal status of Regie Nationale des Usines Renault from that of a state agency to a common-law company.

move would permit Renault to raise money from the capital markets, there were no plans to privatize it. But a source in the Ministry of Industry said that a change from regie, or state agency, to societe anonyme, the legal status of most large companies, was "a first step toward privatization."

The source added, however, "You won't hear anything about that before the election." On Tuesday, the leading newspaper Le Monde suggested that the change in legal status could be a preliminary action toward eventually bringing Renault's shares to market.

It said that the government planned to recapitalize Renault with about 10 billion francs (\$1.62 billion) to help it restructure its debt. Renault's debts amounted to 55 billion francs at the end of 1986.

The capital infusion, which Renault sources say would still not be enough to give the company a positive net worth, would come from proceeds from the government's privatization program. It already has raised 51 billion francs from denationalizing state companies, 30 billion francs more than it had expected.

Alain Madelin, France's minister of industry, has been pushing for Renault's eventual denationalization. "It is not the vocation of the state to make cars," he said last spring.

Raymond Levy, Renault's chairman, had a lengthy meeting with Finance Minister Edouard Balladur on Tuesday and conferred with Mr. Madelin last week.

Mr. Levy, who assumed management of the company late last year following the assassination of Renault's former chairman, Georges Besse, has accelerated the recovery program that was begun by Mr. Besse.

The program is aimed at refocusing Renault on its core car-making business and reducing its break-even point.

The program appears to be paying off. Renault expects to report a profit of 1 billion francs for the current year, a major improvement from a 5.54 billion franc loss in 1986. Since 1982, the company has posted losses amounting to 31.9 billion francs.

Industry observers say that the automaker needs to build a solid earnings record before the government can relinquish control.

Political sources called the question of Renault's privatization "extremely heavy politically." They said they doubted that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac or his Rally for the Republic party would propose such a move before the election next spring.

Renault is not on the list of 65 companies that Mr. Chirac had targeted for denationalization. President Francois Mitterrand has given a strong indication of his feelings on the subject. Last year, he refused to sign an order that would have permitted the government to sell off companies that had been nationalized prior to 1981, the year that the Socialists came to power.

Mr. Chirac used another procedure to make the sell-off possible. "Renault's privatization could occur if Chirac is elected president, said Michel Crozier, a prominent French sociologist. "But it probably wouldn't if Raymond Barre is elected," he said, referring to the centrist who served as prime minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"It certainly could not," the sociologist added. "If Mitterrand or Rocard is elected," Michel Rocard, a Socialist, is a former agriculture minister.

Renault Group AT A GLANCE. All other amounts in thousands, except per share data. Dec. 31 1986 1985 1984. Revenue: 515,400,101 512,582,203 428,221,101. Net Income: 1,239,282 1,239,221 1,239,221. Foreign Sales: 7,915,230 8,512,023 8,512,023.

ICI Profit Jumped 33% in 2d Quarter as Sales Rose 11%

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit jumped 33 percent to \$257 million (current \$271 million) from \$268 million a year before, on an 11.5 percent gain in sales.

The company said profits grew in all its main businesses, a continuation of the trend from the second half of last year.

Although the results were in line with expectations, they pushed the share price off the

day's highs of 1,590 pence to a close of 1,542 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down from 1,550 Wednesday.

Sales rose to \$2.81 billion from \$2.52 billion, but the company said that half of the increase in revenue reflected the net impact of acquisitions.

The industrial conglomerate, Britain's sixth-largest company, described its future prospects as reasonably favorable, but said they hinged on the price of oil and the value of the British pound against other currencies. It noted that a

number of its businesses were strong in the first half. Net profit for the quarter increased 27 percent to \$205 million, or 30.7 pence a share from \$161 million, or 24.8 pence.

For the first half of the year, pretax profit rose 46 percent to \$691 million pounds, as sales climbed 11 percent to \$5.6 billion. Net rose 40 percent to \$393 million.

Pretax profit in the consumer and specialty products division increased 26 percent in the first half. (AP, Reuters)

Siemens Earnings Fell 3.6% in 9 Months

MUNICH — Siemens AG said Thursday that group profit slipped 3.6 percent to 949 million DM (\$311 at current exchange rates) in the first nine months of its fiscal year ending Sept. 30, from 985 million DM in the comparable 1986/87 period.

The West German electrical giant blamed the decline on heavy investment and research spending, as well as intense competition because of the weak dollar and sluggish West German economy.

Earlier this month, the company cited these last two reasons in its forecast of a decline in profit for the full year from 1.47 billion DM last year.

That announcement had caused a fall in the share price, but Siemens shares rose Thursday to close at 699 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, after finishing Wednesday at 679.50.

Sales rose 11 percent to 37.2 billion DM in the three quarters from 33.5 billion, although the company said this increase largely reflected revenue from the Brokdorf atomic power station. Excluding Brokdorf, sales would have risen 4 percent.

Incoming orders slipped to 37.8 billion DM from 38.1 billion, as domestic orders dropped 6.5 percent to 17.2 billion. Foreign orders, though, rose 4.6 percent to 20.6 billion DM.

The downturn in domestic orders was largely due to power station business. Export orders for domestic companies also fell.

The rise in foreign orders was remarkable, Siemens said, because foreign markets for energy technology and power stations are also declining. Domestic sales rose 17 percent to 18.4 billion DM and foreign revenue rose 5.6 percent to 18.8 billion. Investment spending in the first nine months was unchanged at 3.8 billion DM, and was concentrated on assembly plants for new products and modernizing existing factories.

Apart from these investments, Siemens plans to spend about 6 billion DM over the entire business year on research and development.

Toyota Targets 2 Sydney Firms

SYDNEY — Toyota Motor Corp. said Thursday that it would spend about \$1.7 million Australian dollars (\$57 million) to take over its two main Australian vehicle distributors.

It said it would offer 16.35 million dollars — or 2.65 dollars a share and 2 dollars for every 555,000 cumulative preference shares — for 49.99 percent of AMI Toyota Ltd. of Sydney, an assembler and distributor of Toyota vehicles.

Toyota already holds a 50.03 percent stake. Toyota said it would offer 3.75 dollars a share for the remaining 81.1 percent stake in York Motors (Holding) Ltd. of Sydney, or 65.3 million dollars.

Toyota already owns 19.9 percent in York. (Reuters, AFP)

Dresdner Profit Falls 15.7%

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said Thursday that its partial operating profit fell 15.7 percent in the first half, to 378.4 million Deutsche marks (\$204 million at current exchange rates), as interest rate margins declined and pay increases pushed up costs.

Parent bank partial operating profit fell from 448.9 million DM, a half-year figure for 1986 based on a sum of monthly average earnings. The results confirmed expectations for sharply lower earnings this year from West German banks, following Deutsche Bank AG's report Wednesday of a halving of first-half partial operating profit.

Partial operating profit comprises interest and commission earnings minus operating costs. Total operating profit, including earnings from trading on Dresdner's own account, fell at roughly the same rate, the bank said, as did profits in the Dresdner Bank group.

West German banks compare their interest earnings — effectively the difference between their cost of funds and their lending rate — with an average calculation from the previous year.

Dresdner said its average interest margin fell 0.1 percentage point, to 2.5 percent, so that despite a 5.5 percent rise in the average parent business volume, interest earnings slipped 0.8 percent to 1.32 billion DM in the first half.

Dresdner said commission business was more favorable than had been expected, where earnings slipped only 1.9 percent to 573.9 million DM from 585.2 million, buoyed especially by earnings from securities and new issue business.

Volume in the securities business remained at last year's high level, with customers mostly interested in bonds, while private customers were also interested in foreign shares, Dresdner said.

Operating costs rose 3.4 percent to 1.51 billion DM from 1.46 billion, largely because of pay increases for staff, it said, while the parent bank balance sheet rose 3.8 percent to 109.40 billion DM.

First Chicago to Restructure International Operations

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp., the 11th-largest U.S. bank holding company, said Thursday that it would consolidate its commercial lending operations overseas, taking a charge against third-quarter earnings of up to \$30 million.

Its chairman, Barry Sullivan, said that as many as 350 people would be trimmed from First Chicago's staff in France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Panama, Singapore, Sweden and Dubai. He said the bank intended to concentrate on trading and securities.

But Mr. Sullivan said he did not expect the special charge to affect the company's projected loss for 1987 of \$240 million to \$450 million after provisions for troubled Third World loans.

In last year's third period, First Chicago posted a profit of \$72.3 million, or \$1.24 a share.

The company said that certain offices would be sold, closed or substantially reduced in size, although First Chicago would continue to provide services in those locations.

"Our goal is to be a preferred provider of corporate finance, trading and operating services delivered principally from global financial centers to our targeted

Company Results

Table with columns for Company, 1987 Revenue, 1987 Net Inc., 1987 Per Share, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Net Inc., 1986 Per Share. Includes companies like Barclays, ICI, Siemens, Dresdner, etc.

Who will be the winner in the cola wars?

Prudential-Bache can provide the facts necessary to quench your thirst for timely, market-wise investment information. Recently, PepsiCo and Coca-Cola reported interim profit levels above market expectations. This makes them winners on Wall Street but what are the underlying factors that really affect their respective share prices?

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For your free copies of our most recent reports on PepsiCo and Coca-Cola telephone or send the coupon to one of the addresses shown below.

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Form with fields for Name, Address, Home Tel. No., Work Tel. No., and Prudential-Bache Securities logo.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, ARISTOCATS, MADRID, GENEVA ESCORT, REGENCY NY, LONDON, BELGRAVIA, MAYFAIR CLUB, KENSINGTON, CAPRICE-NY, GENEVA \*DESIREE\*.

AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks with their respective prices and financial metrics.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Steep Div. Yld. PE. Continuation of stock market data.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 30th July 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table showing AMEX Highs-Lows for various stocks, including columns for stock name, high, low, and change.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and other details.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling exchange rates and other financial data.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks exchange rates and other financial data.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen exchange rates and other financial data.

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lfr - Italian Lire; Lp - Luxembourg Franc; M - Mexican Pesos; N - New Zealand Dollar; Nf - New South Wales Dollar; Ns - New South Wales Dollar; P - Pound Sterling; S - Swiss Francs; Sfr - Swiss Francs; T - Taiwan Dollar; US - US Dollars; Y - Yen.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'AMEX Highs-Lows' and 'Floating-Rate Notes'.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Yen Trade Pushes Dollar Lower

NEW YORK — The dollar closed generally lower Thursday in fairly active trading, pressured by reports of large orders to sell dollars and buy Japanese yen. The U.S. currency rose only against the British pound.

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Spread. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

There was talk in the dollar-yen market of a large order to sell dollars against the yen, said Thomas Benfer of the Bank of Montreal.

M-1 Rises \$4.8 Billion In U.S. in Latest Week

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$4.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$748.3 billion in the week ended July 20, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

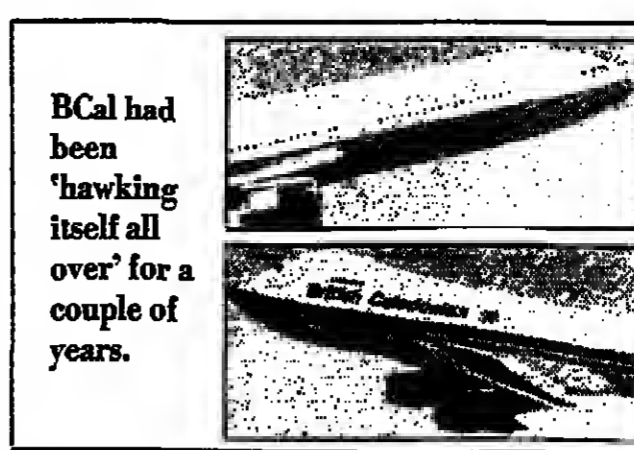
Taiwan Dollar To Appreciate

TAIPEI — Taiwan will boost the exchange rate of its dollar by a further 3 percent, to a record 30 to the U.S. dollar, in an attempt to avert trade retaliation, the central bank said Thursday.

The bank's governor, Chang Chih-cheng, said that Washington had demanded "an immediate appreciation of one more Taiwan dollar" after a 22 percent rise in the currency since July last year, as a means of narrowing the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan.

AIRLINES: BCal Goes From BA's Rival to Prospective Merger Partner

(Continued from first finance page) to refer to the issue to the monopolies commission.



BCal had been 'hawking itself all over' for a couple of years.

"A British Airways takeover of BCal would create the biggest national airline monopoly in the Western world," Michael Ramsden, editor in chief of Flight magazine, wrote in The Times last week.

But Sir Adam insisted recently, "The competition is still there, and there are greater opportunities" in the British aviation market "than there ever were before."

Born in Scotland 61 years ago, Sir Adam entered the Royal Navy during the war and became a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm. After the war, he says, times were so bad that he collected broken glass for a couple of months and sold it from a barrow to bottle makers for £5 a ton — a tale newspapers love to retell.

But whereas BA was cushioned by revenue from over-lucrative routes to South America and Asia, many of BCal's other routes were just as troubled. For BCal had carved out a niche as the "oil airline," with a network stretching from Dallas and Houston to Libya, Nigeria and Dubai.

A Buffeting of Other Markets Seen Buffing Precious Metals

LONDON — Uncertain prospects for the dollar, interest rates, inflation and equities continue to boost investor activity in precious metals in 1987, commodity analysts at Shearson Lehman Brothers said Thursday in a mid-year review of metal markets.

The largest use of platinum is in catalytic converters to curb automobile pollution. This accounted for 32.7 tons of demand in 1986, but is likely to dip to 31.7 tons in 1987 before rising to 34 tons in 1988.

Next he joined BEA, first as a flying instructor, then as a pilot. He was also a pilot at West Africa Airways in Botswana, a small charter, until 1959.

By 1961 they formed Caledonian Airways, a charter operation, introducing low-cost air travel across the Atlantic. In 1970, Caledonian merged with British United Airways, becoming British Caledonian and a major international airline in the process.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for ADC, AST, ACT, ACN, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for BDI, BFC, BOK, BOP, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for CFC, CIB, CIL, CIP, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for DBA, DBP, DBI, DBJ, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for EBL, ECL, EIL, EIP, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for FMP, FIP, FIP, FIP, etc.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for GAC, GAC, GAC, GAC, etc.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes entries for HAD, HAD, HAD, HAD, etc.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

BOOKS

THE FORBIDDEN ZONE

By Michael Lesy. 250 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is a forbidden zone lurking on the map of twentieth-century American culture. A place every citizen knows but fears to enter, Michael Lesy announces somewhat portentously at the opening of his latest book "It is the zone of death, the modern American Hades. Most of us would like to know this forbidden zone without getting too close to it. Lesy argues, but the only solution" to our fascination is to enter it.

missions have developed such a variety of evasions to make their work palatable. They make a joke. They fragment responsibility. They invoke jargon. They claim to be technicians. A detective tolerates the "garbage" he cleans because one of the Ten Commandments says because one of the Ten Commandments holds that "Thou shalt not kill."

But largely Lesy's subject is tolerable because his prose is so clean. He seems to have learned something from the post-mortem that warns him that watching a pathologist who learned something from the post-mortem may finish on a fast car, much more alluring than the reddest lips.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Word puzzle grid with solution: A B O M B, O V E R, T H E R R A, T I A D, A M E R I C A N, S T E E R, D A R E, N A M E, P H A S E, E L L A, G L O A T, E D U C A T I O N, T H O R, L A L A, I S T H E B E S T, T I A R A, N E A, N E A T, D O L L A R, F I S H, S L A V E, S I T T, E N T I R E, P R I L L, B I T, R E E S E, P R O V I S I O N, T E A L, L E F T, I G O R, A N E T, N A Y E, S L A Y, P E N C E, G L E N, T E N, T R I E D, Y A R D

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT IS understandable that a player who has a rare opportunity to take part in a world championship should have a feeling of euphoria which he sits down and that may lead to impulsiveness or disaster. It can also lead to triumph as it did on the diamond deal from the Epson Worldwide Bridge contest in Memphis.

chance. About one chance in a hundred, he decided, particularly since the failure of the opposition to bid hearts hinted at a 5-4 split.

Matters improved somewhat when East put up the heart "ace," a technical error. The play of the ten would have been a match more testing. The heart king was held up until the third round, and a spade and a diamond were thrown from the dummy. The club ace collected the singleton, King, and a club was ducked to East.

South led the deuce of hearts, and the spade king and continued the suit he knew what to do. He judged correctly that East had been squeezed.



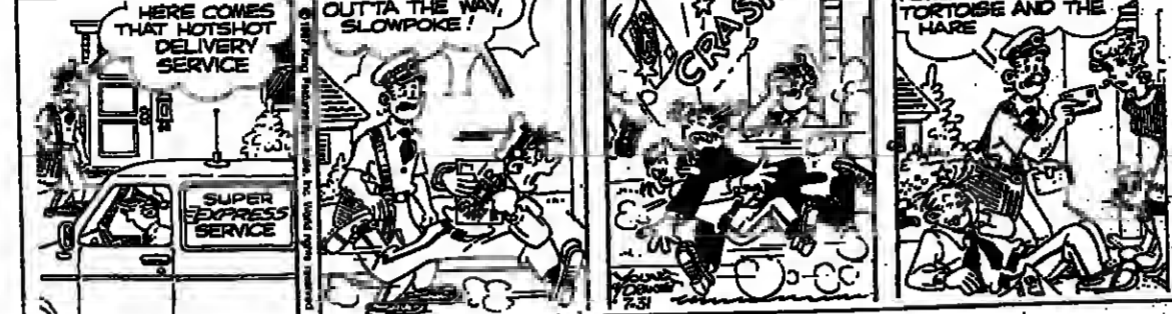
When the last club was led from the dummy East gave up the spade nine but not quite

quickly enough. South led the ace he needed. When he led the spade king and continued the suit he knew what to do. He judged correctly that East had been squeezed.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



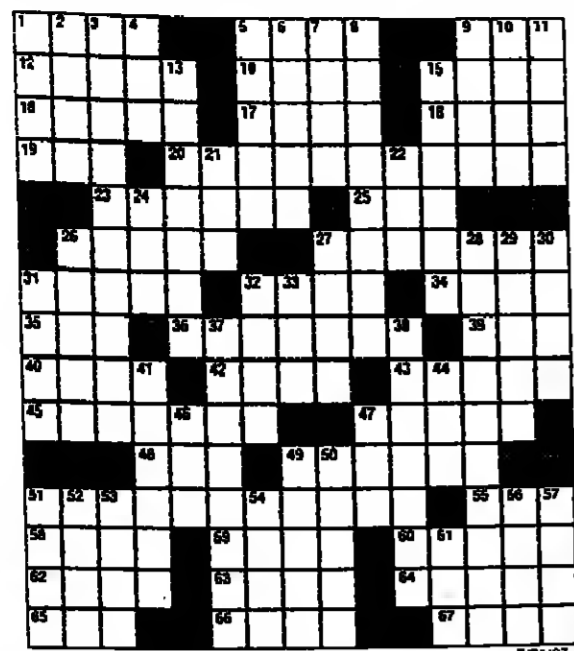
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



- ACROSS: 1 Pilsener ingredient, 5 Lend a hand to a hood, 9 — and weave, 12 Unparalleled, 14 Theater box, 15 Avant-garde movement: 1916-22, 16 Source of igneous rock, 17 Feral pig, 18 Boala-boala boys, 19 Period, 20 Certain tournaments, 23 Bean, 25 Phanisi Tatum, 26 "The Maids" playwright, 27 Beat other reporters, 31 Tiny nails, 32 Bon mot, 34 Resort at Lake Garda, 35 Pester, 36 Kind of moss, 39 Tourmaline or period, 40 Minute land mass, 42 A former British colony, 43 Sanctuaries, 45 Run, 47 "Go away!", 48 Corrida call, 49 Call forth, 51 Major transgression, 55 Masonry tool, 58 Piffero's cousin, 59 Runabout's deck material, 60 Behave like a thespian, 62 Shooter of gold-tipped arrows, 63 Language of the Gacils, 64 Allied conference site: 1945, 65 Opacate, 66 Active une, 67 Mexican muzik, DOWN: 1 Marceau's forte, 2 Hebrew month, 3 Top-flight harness: Cullou, 4 Sporty chapcau, 5 Beal's "Abbey Road," e.g., 6 TV's Paladin portrayer, 7 Expression of alarm, 8 Landscaping features, 9 South Pacific island, 10 Wednesday was named for him, 11 Kind of drum, 13 Nobility of spirit, 15 Shark's victim, at times, 21 Pitcher's aim, 22 Gold in Roma, 24 Priestley's "Eden", 26 Understand, 27 Fauna wrapper, 28 Place in a sio, 29 Track-meet segment, 30 Oahe, Orville et al., 31 Verve, Italian style, 32 Green shade, 33 Low rating, 37 Protected from imitators, 38 Horse-drawn taxi, 41 Wears down, 44 Oop's kingdom, 46 Ring name, 47 — it, 49 Pleasure-weary, 50 Glacial soil deposit, 51 Shields at Princeton, 52 Dugout shelter, 53 Study or cuddy, 54 Baltic island, 56 Pramiat Herz, 57 Dayton, 61 Mercantile device

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE word game: Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. LOCON, INORM, YAUNES, CORHUG. Answer: LUNCH, NORM, YACHT, HORCH.

WEATHER: EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Includes temperature and weather forecasts for various regions.

World Stock Markets: Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, July 30. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Tokyo.

See Page 19: Includes sections for Toronto, Stockholm, Zurich, and Tokyo stock markets.

SPORTS

What to Give a Man Who Hits Everything?

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — To American League pitchers, Mark McGwire is the Jesse James of sluggers. When he leaves town, the hurlers huddle together in shock like befuddled deputy sheriffs. What now? Will he rob the bank, the train or the stagecoach? Where do we put the gold shipment next time? This month, the Red Sox have been McGwire's favorite home victims. Just like the Tigers in May and the Indians in June. The rookie first baseman, who has 37 home runs in Oakland's 101 games (on pace for 59 in the 162-game schedule) lit up Bruce Hurst on the Fourth of July, then tied fireworks on Oil Can Boyd the next day. A week later, he said hello to Calvin Schiraldi.

"It looks like he hits every kind of pitch the same — wassay back," said Hurst. "He's a pure slugger right now. Yet he looks real comfortable on everything. He obviously has strength, but he's got a quick bat, too, which is rare for a big man. He can swing late and still hit it out." Such thoughts put the whole league in a funk. Roger Clemens said he had to go after the big kid with low smoke because that's the way he pitches everybody. But sooner or later he knows McGwire is going to touch him. "He can hit the low ball and the 90-mph fastball, too. He can hit one off anybody anytime."

McGwire's real quirk is a crouch so distinct that he seems about to sit on a stool. Unusual for anyone, rare in a slugger. "He sure bends over. So, he's going to get hit," said Evans. "The only thing to do is bust him inside. We hit him twice in one game. And we weren't even trying to throw at him. He just stays right there." The second pitch hit McGwire in the helmet carapace. While the benches cleared, he just jogged to first, eyes down. "I like his makeup. Nice kid," said Stanley of McGwire's first big-league bearing. Will turning the other cheek mean fewer balls at McGwire's head? "No," said Stanley bluntly. "If he goes out to the mound, there won't be too many guys that will hit him, 'cause he'll break you in half." The feeling here is that McGwire will have the best home year of his whole career this season. With the help of a rabbit ball, a cool home park, a relatively media-free town, a pennant race to distract him and a lineup with Jose Canseco, Carney Lansford and Reggie Jackson to protect him, McGwire will hit 35 homers in a year. Come Oct. 1, we'll still be hoping for a hot streak like his five homers in two games against Cleveland. But he won't catch either Babe Ruth or Roger Maris.



Mark McGwire rounds bases for the 37th time this year.

Rookie McGwire Hits 37th Homer, But Angels Prevail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OAKLAND, California — Mark McGwire did not feel like celebrating much Wednesday despite becoming the first American League rookie in 37 years to stroke 37 home runs in a single season. McGwire was more concerned about the impact another digit in

Royals Trade Biancalana for Stottlemeyer Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Buddy Biancalana, whose play in the 1985 World Series transformed him into a minor folk hero, was traded Wednesday by the Kansas City Royals to the Houston Astros for minor-league pitcher Mel Stottlemeyer Jr.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the loss column would have on the Oakland A's pennant chances after a 5-4 loss to the California Angels. "I don't want to sound weird," McGwire said, "but the only thing that means something right now is for us to win. We didn't win. Right now we can't afford to look at the individual stuff." McGwire hit his 37th home run in the fourth inning for the A's to tie the American League record for most home runs by a rookie. McGwire connected on an 0-2 pitch from Don Sutton to tie the record set by Al Rosen of Cleveland in 1950. The major league mark is 38, shared by Cincinnati's Frank Robinson (1956) and Boston's Wally Berger (1930). McGwire, who has fallen off the pace to break Roger Maris's single-season home run total of 61, said he was not about to put any added pressure on himself. "I'm just trying to do my job," he said. "I've done right now is a great number for the end of the season so whatever else I do is a bonus." White Sox 4, Tigers 0: In Detroit, Floyd Bannister pitched a five-hitter for his seventh consecutive victory over the Tigers as Chicago prevailed. Bannister pitched his first shutout since Sept. 1. He has not lost to the Tigers since April 7, 1984. Yankees 4, Royals 0: In New York, Mike Pagliaro broke a scoreless tie with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly and Mike Easler added a three-run double to back a combined six-hitter by three pitchers to lead the Yankees past Kansas City. Mariners 5, Twins 3: In Seattle, Alvin Davis hit a pair of two-run homers to highlight the Mariners' defeat of Minnesota. Red Sox 6, Blue Jays 5: In Toronto, Marty Barrett's bases-loaded walk forced home the tie-breaking and winning run in the eighth for Boston. George Bell hit two solo homers for the Blue Jays. Brewers 9, Rangers 8: In Arlington, Texas, Dale Sveum tied the game with a home run in the ninth and singled home the winner in the 12th for Milwaukee. Orioles 7, Indians 4: In Cleveland, Mike Young hit a two-run homer and later scored the winning run on a Brook Jacoby error in the seventh, lifting Baltimore. Mets 6, Cardinals 4: In the National League, in St. Louis, Missouri, Howard Johnson hit a two-run

SPORTS BRIEFS

3 Players Dispute Smith's Comments NEW YORK (AP) — Keith Hernandez of the New York Mets, Jeffrey Leonard of the San Francisco Giants and former major-league infielder Dale Berra dispute allegations by Lonnie Smith of the Kansas City Royals that baseball's crackdown on drugs is "a joke." Hernandez, Leonard, Berra and Smith were among seven players disciplined by Commissioner Peter Ueberroth in February 1986 for their involvement with drugs. To avoid a one-year suspension, each player agreed to donate 10 percent of his 1986 base salary to drug programs, to submit to random drug testing and to contribute 100 hours of anti-drug community service. Smith said in an interview with the Kansas City Times on Tuesday that had yet to be tested in 1987. He also said that he still owed about half of his \$85,000 fine and that the commissioner's office had not verified that he did his 100 hours of community service. Hernandez, Berra and Leonard said that the commissioner's office had kept up with them and their penalties and that they are all being tested.

Cowboys Report All Volunteers Passed AIDS Test

THOUSAND OAKS, California — The Dallas Cowboys have become the first National Football League team to give voluntary AIDS testing to the club's players, said Tex Schramm, the team's president. Schramm said all of the players who had taken the test so far had passed. "Fortunately, everybody was negative," he said. "It helps to know that we have an AIDS-free club. There has been a lot of concern that AIDS blood can be transmitted from a carrier to someone who has an abrasion. There are a lot of cuts and scratches in football." There were 29 veteran players

and 77 rookies and free agents in the Cowboys camp as of Wednesday. The Dallas Times Herald quoted a team physician as saying that about 95 percent of the veterans and 80 percent of the rookies agreed to the testing when they reported to camp. Meanwhile in San Angelo, Texas, the Houston Oilers' coach, Jerry Glavinski, said his team was offering a screening test on a voluntary basis. He said a doctor was brought in during Houston's minicamp several weeks ago to lecture on the dangers of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. "We made a deal with the football team that anyone could be tested that wanted to be tested. I don't want to know who is tested," Glavinski said. "The Cowboys' testing program met with most players' approval. It's a great idea because we all live together six months out of the year." Quarterback Danny White said, "I'm surprised other teams haven't done something like AIDS testing. I think it's critical. We even use the same razor blades." Running back Tony Dorsett said, "I think it's a good thing on a volunteer basis. It's free, too. They tell me an AIDS test is very expensive. I'm glad the club decided to do this type of thing." The only question I have is would they pay a player's salary for the year if it was determined he had AIDS. Would they release him?" Schramm said that if any player had tested positive, "that would be a private thing between him and his doctor. Of course the club would want to help the individual." The Cowboys are preparing an educational program about AIDS to be conducted by the counseling services director, Larry Wansley. The Cowboys' doctors and trainers are wearing rubber gloves to deal with blood-related injuries because of three confirmed cases of AIDS transmitted by bleeding.

Sugar Bowl Signs New 3-Year Pact

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (AP) — The Southeast Conference and the Sugar Bowl have announced a new contract that will send the SEC champion to the New Orleans event for all three more years. The new contract includes the New Year's Day games of 1988, 1989 and 1990 and includes a provision for a review after the 1989 game for consideration of at least a one-year extension of the agreement. The agreement includes a minimum guarantee provision that is projected to be competitive with the amounts paid by the Cotton, Orange and Fiesta bowls, but the Sugar Bowl declined to announce the amount. The SEC and Sugar Bowl reached agreement for the first time in 1977, and the payout has grown from just over \$900,000 in 1977 to \$2.55 million for the 1987 game.

Tyson's Greatest Opponent Could Be Himself

By Phil Berger NEW YORK Times Service LAS VEGAS, Nevada — Since the early betting line established him as a 7-1 favorite against Tony Tucker in the fight for the undisputed heavyweight title here Saturday, Mike Tyson's stock has gone up at sports books across this city. Depending on the vagaries of the wagering hour, Tyson has been favored lately at odds between 10-1 and 14-1. But even as the sense of Tyson's invincibility against foes such as Tucker, the International Boxing Federation champion, has grown, another line of thought has begun to circulate. This one considers Tyson himself as a potential threat to his success. That premise has been pushed so hard lately — with reports of Tyson's turning "uncontrollable" and even bolting his training camp — that after the final news conference Wednesday for Saturday night's fight, the 21-year-old Tyson addressed the situation. "Anything," he said, "that makes me go off the track, I'm not going to do it." Tyson denied reports that he and his trainer, Kevin Rooney, had been at odds lately. So did Rooney. "I don't know who starts those rumors, but they're untrue," Rooney said. "We never shout at each other." Rooney said the reports of dissonance in the Tyson camp had prompted his mother back in New York to phone and ask about them. "There must be a spy in the gym, making up stories," Rooney said. "I don't have to yell at Mike Tyson. Once he's in the gym, he's a very hard worker." Another report had Tyson jumping camp to fly to Los Angeles to be with his friend, the television access Robin Givens. But Jim Jacobs, co-manager with Bill Cayton

D'Amato eventually became Tyson's legal guardian and Tyson would introduce Ewald to visitors as his "mother." "Camille," said Jacobs, "was just operated on. Mike called and asked if he could see her." The impetus for the present round of rumors and whispers about Tyson's potential for self-destruction was an incident that occurred in Los Angeles on June 21. Tyson is accused of bear-hugging a female parking lot attendant and demanding a kiss, and then striking with his open palm a male parking lot supervisor who came to her defense. He has been charged with assault with a deadly weapon — his hands — and battery, both of which are misdemeanors, and is scheduled to be arraigned in Los Angeles Municipal Court on Aug. 26. Tyson and other members of his camp decided to comment on the Los Angeles incident, saying they had been advised not to by the fighter's Los Angeles attorney. The thesis that Tyson is about to undo his success is not new. Early in his national exposure, certain boxing men would say of Tyson that he was a "time bomb" waiting to go off, but the insinuations were rarely made on the record or with any real substantiation. The underlying premise of such postulations was that the intense fight itinerary Tyson was on — boxing about once a month — was so pressurized that eventually he would want to bust out. And when he did, the theory was, he would harken back to the impulses that had ruled his life before he hooked up with D'Amato. Curiously, Tyson said Wednesday that D'Amato had warned him that with success would come just the sort of complications he is experiencing now. "He told me," said Tyson, "there's nothing you can do about it — that it's bad to let it drive you crazy."



Mike Tyson at news conference.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for AMERICAN LEAGUE and NATIONAL LEAGUE, listing teams and scores.

Tennis

Federation Cup

Table with columns for United States & France, Australia & West Germany, and Argentina & New Zealand, listing players and match results.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for AMERICAN LEAGUE and NATIONAL LEAGUE, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

Transition

BASEBALL American League NEW YORK — Sent Paul Zuzelo, infielder, outright to Columbus of the International League. Los Angeles traded Roberto Kelly, outfielder, from Columbus. OAKLAND — Acquired Mike Gottemo, pitcher, from the disabled list of the Red Sox. JUANOLA LAFRANCO, infielder. FOOTBALL National Football League DETROIT — Signed Mike Collins, wide receiver, who played for the Redskins and the Browns.

Alysheba Is Set to Run Without the Drug Lasix

By Andrew Beyer Washington Post Service OCEAN PARK, New Jersey — "I'm sick and tired of talking about Lasix," Jack Van Berg said Wednesday at Monmouth Park, where everybody has been talking for weeks about Lasix and its probable effect on the rematch of Alysheba and Bet Twice on Saturday. There are many who believe that Alysheba, the winner of the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, lost the Belmont Stakes because he couldn't use the anti-bleeding medication in New York. Those same people believe that Lasix would give Alysheba the edge over Bet Twice in Saturday's Haskell Invitational, and Bet Twice's owner and trainer expressed their outrage that New Jersey's rules would permit Alysheba to use Lasix. Van Berg consistently has disputed the notion that Alysheba needs the drug, and on Saturday he will try to prove it in a bold way. "I'm going to tell you flat out," the trainer said Wednesday. "I'm not going to use Lasix." Van Berg said he was more concerned about a skin rash that has been bothering Alysheba this week than any respiratory problems. Van Berg and various experts could contend before the Belmont that Alysheba didn't really need Lasix, which he had received only as a "precaution" after he underwent an operation for an entrapped epiglottitis. That argument seemed reasonable until June 6. But if Alysheba doesn't need Lasix, then why did he beat Bet Twice when he received the medication before the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, and then lose to him by 14 lengths in the Belmont Stakes? "I don't know how you can say Lasix had anything to do with it," Van Berg insisted Wednesday. "In the Belmont, the horse got turned sideways entering the stretch and still got beat for second by only a nose and a neck." Yes, Alysheba did get bumped entering the stretch, and the incident did cost him second place. But that doesn't mean that the outcome of the whole race can be dismissed. Alysheba was hopelessly out of contention when he reached the final turn of the Belmont. He got into trouble because he was not quick or sharp enough to zip past the horses who wound up getting in his way. It was hard to find any other reasonable explanation for Alysheba's showing except the absence of Lasix. He had trained well; he figured to be suited by the distance, and high-class horses rarely have random "off days." Racing fans may want to root for Van Berg in the Haskell, because his decision to forgo Lasix was a gutsy and honorable one, but it wouldn't be advisable to bet on him under these conditions. In fact, Van Berg might have conceded the advantage to the third contender in the Haskell field, Lost Code, who has won seven straight races while taking Lasix.

World Record for Javelin

Petra Felke of East Germany in her record-breaking javelin throw. Felke's throw, at a track and field meet in Leipzig, East Germany, on Wednesday, measured 78.90 meters. The toss surpassed by more than a meter the record of 77.44 meters set by Fatima Whitbread of Britain on Aug. 22, 1986, in Stuttgart.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT MONTE-CARLO SPORTING CLUB Salle des Etoiles AUGUST 1987 July 31, August 1-2 THE TEMPTATIONS Friday, August 7 Gala of the Monaco Red Cross August 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 19 DONNA SUMMER August 21 - 22 - 23 PAOLO COSTE August 28 - 29 - 30 FRED BONGUSTO Alternating with the stars THE SPORTING DOLLS with ARTURO BRACHETTI JEFF Mc BRIDE THE ORCHESTRAS OF THE SPORTING CLUB Every Friday: Gala evening - Black tie - Fireworks Open every night until August 30 MAONA Dinner and dance in an exclusive exotic setting Nightclubs JIMMY Z DE LA MER PARADYZ From 11 p.m. to dawn GAMING ROOMS Every night from 10 p.m. BAR RESTAURANT DE LA MER Reservations Tel: 95.50.80.80 After 7 p.m.: 93.30.71.71 Parking guaranteed Av. Princesse Grace, Monte-Carlo Societe des Bains de Mer

OBSERVER

Popcorn on the Brain

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A month of movies: "A Room With a View" — This movie is so pretty that finding fault with it makes you feel like an enemy of art, but the truth is, it doesn't stick to your ribs. Three weeks later you can't remember what it was all about.

It's too easy to make pretty movies nowadays. If the makers of this one had had to film it in black and white using painted scenery in a studio, they might have struggled harder to bring E.M. Forster's difficult characters to life. It's not easy with Forster, but why tackle high literature if you're afraid of trying to bully it into movie material?

"Blue Velvet" — What in the world is supposed to be going on in this movie? Why don't they fix the elevator in that apartment house? How did that naked woman get all the way across town and onto the teen hero's front porch? What keeps that dead guy standing upright in the parlor? Why doesn't the nightclub owner make his singing star learn more than one song? Is Dennis Hopper playing an authentic psycho or just overacting? Come on now, live in Lubumbur, North Carolina, isn't this really too much fun. Is it? This is not it, is it?

"Full Metal Jacket" — This movie is something else, which is sports-writer lingo meaning unique: an abstract meditation on humanity's passion for murdering itself. The rewards of being a marine? You get to "see the world, meet interesting people and kill them." Somebody says.

However, enough already with the technical expertise in fake blood and gore. Hold the Grand Guignol for the teen martyr, Stanley, Remember Bogart, Cagney and Robinson getting shot. They winced, clutched their vests where the bullet went in, and you knew it was fatal. Movie bullets nowadays are merciless. Big chunks of the shot party explode in geysers of blood. Here's another instance of high-tech skills distracting, in this case by disgusting, the audience.

"Possessed" — In 1931, soap-chunker hick-town factory girl Joan Crawford gets top billing over rich city fellow Clark Gable. Older viewers will be reminded of days when they saw two movies like this

for only 10 cents and came out feeling robbed.

"It Happened One Night" — Nothing's perfect, but this is close. In the present era of the TV phony coming suckers for the million, for their millions and/or their millions of votes, it is delightful to revisit 1934 when the whole country, which loved this film, fell for two people who hadn't a drop of faker in them. A great antidote for almost every 1987 thing you see on television, from White House to soap opera.

"Eleanore Gentry" — OK, it's top-drawer and Burt Lancaster is as good as Elmer, but does he have to go on all night? It's sad to see a good movie wear out its welcome, and since this one was made in 1960 the movie that doesn't know when to quit has become a commonplace. Why have Americans become so afraid to go to bed that they willingly listen to guests drone on long after the cat has been put out?

"The Mosquito Coast" — Fine book, lousy flick. "The Witches of Eastwick" — Some actors are born to ham it up on film. John Berryman was one, Jack Nicholson another. And good thing, too, in this movie because they've got the three women (the "witches" of John Updike's book) all wrong. The movie makes them girls. Why do movies always have to reduce women to girls? Except in Stephen King vehicles, girls are almost always less interesting than women. Since these three are no exceptions, the job of saving the movie is left squarely up to Nicholson. It's a pleasure watching him do it.

"Tampopo" — We're in Japan. Gangster and sexy nut take front-row movie seats. Attendees bring their own mouth-watering meal, complete with champagne. Gangster looks down from screen at us in the audience holding our dreary popcorn. He exudes contempt for people who settle for such degraded food in movie theaters, and you immediately know this is going to be a great movie, just as you know "Mister Roberts" was going to be great the moment you heard Ensign Pulver threatening to blow the cap-tain off the toilet. Japan now does for movies what it has long done for cars.

New York Times Service

Timothy Dalton Puts His Stamp on Agent 007

By Benedict Nightingale

New York Times Service

LONDON — For Timothy Dalton, James Bond is a fascinating paradox: a killer who loathes killing, a vulnerable and sensitive man-machine, an introverted extrovert, a cynical man of principle, a warm and chivalrous lover doomed to reject the women who venture into his sexual fore-field. But then Timothy Dalton is a bit of a paradox himself. He's a veteran of the Royal Shakespeare Company, a serious actor, recently Antony and Vanessa Redgrave's Cleopatra, and the dashing new 007, complete with guns and fast cars and vodka martinis, "shaken not stirred."

What's more, he's somehow managed to become James Bond after refusing the role on no less than three occasions. In 1971, when he was 25, he was asked if he was interested in taking over from Sean Connery, but he thought that would be "the most foolish move possible," given the likely hostility of a grieving public to his youth and presumed inexperience. When Roger Moore was soundly out again; but again he declined, this time because he felt unsuited to the series' high-tech, funhouse style.

The third offer came in spring of 1986, when Dalton was committed to a Shakespearean season in London's West End. But the producers kept failing to find the new Bond they wanted and so kept postponing the starting date of "The Living Daylights." They asked Dalton to reconsider and start shooting in the fall instead of the summer and at long last his answer was yes. Between his last night as Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew" and his first day before the cameras as Bond, he was able to fit in the movie "Brenda Starr," in which Brooke Shields plays the woman reporter and Dalton "an Englishman living in the depths of the Amazonian jungle breeding black orchids without whose juice he'd go insane."

He joined the Amateur National Youth Theatre in London, beginning his career by playing a



Dalton as the new Bond.

"The Living Daylights," which opens Friday in New York, is important for Dalton, who is well aware of the fate of George Lazenby, the actor who took over Bond from Sean Connery and played the role once only, "If I fail," he says wryly, "it will be a world-famous failure." But the movie is doing well in London, and Dalton seems relaxed as he discusses it. He laughs often and freely, yet isn't afraid of talking earnestly and energetically about becoming and being James Bond: "If you're to do your work as an actor, you've got to think seriously about it, even if you're in the lightest comedy or thriller."

Though his father was in advertising, his paternal grandfather was very much a man of the stage, a vaudeville performer who became an agent and ended up running a chain of variety-show houses. But Dalton didn't see a play until he was 16, when a touring "Macbeth" took to a theater near to the family's Derbyshire estate. After an entertainment diet that until then had consisted mainly of movies, he was exhilarated by the experience of seeing "real people creating an extraordinary, magic world while they were in a room with you."

He joined the Amateur National Youth Theatre in London, beginning his career by playing a

servant man in "Coriolanus." Then it was off to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and, before he'd finished his course there, to the prestigious Birmingham Rep. In 1966, his first year as "As You Like It" in the West End, he was featured in a television series and appeared as the king of France in the film "The Lion in Winter," alongside Katharine Hepburn and Peter O'Toole.

The pace hasn't often slackened. On the big screen, he's been Heathcliff in "Wuthering Heights" and Darnley in "Mary Queen of Scots." He's been Rochester in a highly-regarded television version of "Jane Eyre." On the London stage, he's been Henry V, Prince Hal, Romeo and Edmond, "I, Claudius," and "The Last Days of Pompeii." The last two for the Royal Shakespeare Company. When the company opened its Barbican Theatre with a production of both parts of "Henry IV" in 1982, he was lured back to play Hotspur.

When he began to prepare seriously for the part of Bond, he read all of Ian Fleming's work, including the short story "The Living Daylights," on which the new movie is based: "I felt it would be wrong to pluck the character out of thin air, or to base him on any of my predecessors' interpretations. Instead, I went to the man who created him, and I was astonished. I'd read a couple of the books years ago, and I thought I'd find them trivial now. But I thoroughly enjoyed every one. It's not just that they've a terrific sense of adventure and you get very involved. On those pages I discovered a Bond I'd never seen on the screen, a quite extraordinary man, a man I really wanted to play, a man of contradictions and opposites.

"He can be ruthless and determined, yet we're constantly shown what a serious, intelligent, thinking, feeling human being he is. He's a man of principle too, almost an idealist, but one who sees that he's living in a world without principle, in which ideals



Dalton in scene from "The Living Daylights."

are cheaply bought and sold. He's a man who wants human contact; the need for love seems to overflow from him. Yet he can't afford emotional involvement, he can't fall in love or marry or have children because that would prevent him functioning in a world where the possibility of his death is ever-present.

"Above all, I realized that he hates to kill. He recalls that when he was young, he thought it was all in the cause of righteousness, but now he perceives his assassinations as dirty murder. He kills himself by killing someone who's himself on the other side. Yet he carries on, always regretting it, always trying to shut it out of his mind. Altogether, it seemed to me that Bond was a complex man, with many more facets than I'd realized. Not a shining knight, but someone deeply unhappy with his job, suffering from confusion, ennui, moral revulsion and what Fleming calls 'acidic.'"

But Dalton is quick to emphasize that the books are also immensely entertaining thrillers. "Yes, Bond is a hero, someone with tenacity and resilience and resolution, someone who can pull out extraordinary qualities in a crisis. But he's a real hero, not a superman but someone who feels fear, someone who's constantly described as having inside that twist and wrench with fear, someone who leaves you understanding exactly what it's like to be in a terrifying situation. Someone the reader can identify with.

"And of course he's fun, he has a lust for life. He gambles, he drinks, he drives fast cars, he has casual sex or at least falls in love for a rather limited time. But

that's because he lives on the edge of life and wants to live it to the full while he's still got it. To me, that's perfectly human."

Dalton thinks he's personally as different from 007 as could be. For instance, he loves classical music, the drama, the opera — "And I think Bond only once went into a theater, and that was when he was following someone."

In real life Dalton's most physically taxing interest is angling. His personal life he keeps firmly off limits to interviewers, though they're still apt to lump impertinent questions about his long-term friendship with Vanessa Redgrave.

Dalton's next project, planned for the late fall, is playing opposite Redgrave in O'Neill's rarely produced "Touch of the Poet" in London's West End. He's determined to keep alternating between stage and screen, keep choosing parts that excite him, keep a creative variety in his life.

In fact, his hope is that Bond will open options, not close them. "If you're a success, you get offered major parts in other films, don't you? And what's especially nice is that people are already sending me scripts, they can't easily find a name for. If somehow my involvement with Bond would enhance the prospect of British films like 'My Beautiful Laundrette' or 'Letter to Brezhnev' being made — well, that would be terrific."

Benedict Nightingale, a London theater critic, wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Joel Praises Audiences, But Is Cool to Rubles

The American rock star Billy Joel gives belated high marks to Moscow audiences, but says economic stand in the way of a return to the Soviet Union after his tour in Moscow. He told a news conference in Moscow that a cool audience response was one reason he lost his temper during his second concert, when he overturned his piano and smashed a microphone stand. "I know it's shocking. That's rock 'n' roll," Joel, who has three more concerts on the tour, is paid in rubles which are not convertible and many which are not exported. Joel will finance his trip by showing two films, one of the concert and the other a documentary of the journey.

An unlikely American tourist arrived in England on Wednesday: Richard, fifth Earl of Wharfedale, a construction forman from a coastal town in North Yorkshire. During his 10-day visit, the new earl, 34-year-old Richard Wortley, plans to visit Wortley Hall, the family seat he has never seen. Wortley inherited the title last month on the death of his late father's cousin, Alan Wortley Mackenzie, 52, the fourth earl, who had no sons.

The Florence Opera on Thursday announced the appointment of Franz-Wenzel Chusig as its principal guest conductor for three years starting Sept. 1. The 34-year-old Korean-born U.S. conductor currently is music director of the Saarland Radio Symphony Orchestra in Saarbrücken, West Germany. He will retain the German post.

On Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recommendation, Queen Elizabeth Thursday created former prime minister Sir James Callaghan and 18 other political figures life peers. The peerages, entitling the recipients to the title "lord" and a seat in the House of Lords, are not hereditary.

Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan announced in London that she will wed Asif Zardari, 34, an Islamabad businessman. Bhutto, also 34, the daughter and political heir of the executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has spearheaded the opposition campaign against the man who ousted her father, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 14.

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